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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28557—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1891.

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	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th Oct.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.I. CATHAY	2383	507	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	2d Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3806	600	W. A. Wheeler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	C. de Horne	16th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	372	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	27th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3806	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd ,,
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct., 1891.
S. S. D'CO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Boehtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journe from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	500	24th Oct. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay October 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	10th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

THE "MINNA CRAIG" WILL SAIL to MARSEILLES direct and has accommodation for 40 First-Class Passengers. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Rs. 400, including Ticket to London First-Class. For particulars apply to

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
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Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers,

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12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and richly Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 110; Credit, Rs. 124.
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12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with finest Pearl Handles and richly Engraved Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 138; Credit, Rs. 155.
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12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Pearl Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Pearl Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 180; Credit, Rs. 200.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Ivory Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.

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12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades of the best quality, Engraved and Chased, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 102; Credit, Rs. 114.
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Fish-Carving Knife and Fork, with 12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, Handles and Blades, richly Chased and Engraved, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 115; Credit, Rs. 130.

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BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is the only reliable, never failing, and sure remedy that kills and exterminates totally INFLUENZA, MICROBES, EPIDEMIC FEVERS, CHILL, AGUE, MALARIAL and BILLIOUS FEVERS of all types and grades; is a sure cure for all Remittent, Intermittent, and Jungle Fevers. Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling. Eradicates and neutralises the poison from the system. Tones the Liver and System against its return. 2s. 6d. or Re. 1-8, Fluid or Pills. Of all Chemists and Druggists, and of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., near Juma Musjid; MADON SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

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For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.

N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.

THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.

THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.

PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.

COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE POONA AMATEUR
BURLESQUE OPERA COMPANY.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 8TH,
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
DOCTOR FAUST
AND
MISS MARGUERITE;
OR
THE YOUNG DUCK WITH THE OLD QUACK.
A BURLESQUE OPERA,
IN TWO ACTS.

Originally written and produced by Messrs Hobday and Martin, Dublin, 1885.

Specially re-written and revised for the occasion by Captain E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Doctor Faust ..(The old quack) .....Capt. E. A. P. Hobday. R. A.
Mephistopheles ..(A warm member, summoned in the nick of time) .....Dr. Moore, I. M. S.
Valentine.....(A modern scientific soldier) .....Dr. Marks, M. S.
Siebel.....(A page who turns over a new leaf) ..Mr. Lloyd Jones, 13th Bo. I.
Wagner .....(Sergeant of the local constabulary) .....Mr. Seton, Worcester Rgt.
Dame Martha ..(Valentine's fond mamma) .....Mr. R. A. E. Benn, Sind Horse.
Clochette .....(Her maids of all work) .....Mrs. Talient.
Belinda.....(Her maids of all work) .....Miss Howard.
Marguerite ....(Martha's niece who gave her an uniniecey time of it) ..Miss Pottinger.

Village Maidens. Mrs. Ulick Bourke, Miss Hill; Mrs. Hensley, Miss Kirkham; Mrs. Walter Lang, Miss Grace Kirkham; Mrs. Owen Owen, Miss Kerr Pearse; Miss Bernard, Miss Palin; Miss Boyraude, Miss May Pottinger.

Policemen. Capt. Tallents, Lanc. Fus, Mr. Ford, R. H. A.; Capt. Peacocke, Wor. Regt., Mr. Benn, 3rd Bom. Cav.; Dr. Irask, M. S., Mr. Bolton, 13th Bo. Infy.; Mr. Hensley, Mr. Huddleston, I. M.; Mr. Liddell, R. E., Mr. Geoghegan, 28th Purs.; Mr. Skey, R. E., Mr. Kelly, R. A.

The Idleburg Volunteers. Bombdr. Sawyer R.H.A. (Standard Bearer.); Bombdr. Mapao R.H.A., Bombdr. Goodall, R.A.; Bombdr. Sharpe do., Gunner Bolton do.; Trumpr. Christian do., do. Newport do.; Gunner Mailly, do., do. Ezard do.; Do. Ferguson do., do. Johnson do.; Do. Wright do., Driver Osborne do.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestral Stalls .....Rs. 5
Dress Circle, 1st Rows ..... „ 5
Unreserved to Orchestral Stalls and Dress Circle ..... „ 3
Boxes to hold 4 ..... „ 8
Pit and Gallery ..... „ 1

Soldiers & Sailors Half Price to all Unreserved Seats. Books of the Words at SOUNDY's, Re. 1.

No. 68 OF 1891.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 2nd October, 1891.
NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to para. 51 of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June, 1891, published at pages 550 to 552 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 2nd July, 1891, firms of Manufacturing Engineers and Iron Founders within the Jurisdiction of this Government, who desire to be included in the list of firms entitled to the privilege of tendering for the supply of articles mentioned in the Appendix to the resolution, are invited to apply to the Undersigned, and to furnish particulars of the principal Machines in their workshops, together with a description in some detail of the principal means they possess for testing both raw materials and the finished products.

W. TURNER,
For Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole, and Rs. 10 per quarter share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 9th October instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register this day on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
હકરશી મુલજીની કું૰
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE AND Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th October, 1891.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto). Old Puerto Sherry.
Vino Tula. Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano. Old Fruity Sherry.
Florio Marsala.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton. Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer. St. Estephe.
Chateau La Laguue. St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose. St. Julion.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet. St. Marie.
Medoc.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.
RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of ISWARDAS AMRATLAL PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, BHOGILAL MALUKCHUND PATEL, MADHOWLAL CHOTALAL PATEL, and MUGONLAL CHOTALAL PATEL, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the name and style of CHOTALAL SOMNATH adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of VIZBHUCANDAS ATMARAM and NARONDAS PURSOTUMDAS, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Narondas Purshotumdas, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Iswardas Amratlal Patel has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent, Iswardas Amratlal Patel, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent, Iswardas Amratlal Patel, do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this seventh day of October, One thousand eight hundred and Ninety one.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of October, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER .....MR. J. H. NUNN.
The Curtain will rise punctually at 9 P.M.
SECOND WEEK.
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
AND THE MILN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8TH,
AND TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
Shakespeare's Glorious Tragedy,
"OTHELLO."
"OTHELLO."
"OTHELLO."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of a large number of patrons who are desirous of witnessing the performance of the "Merchant of Venice" being otherwise engaged TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW evening, Mr. Miln has decided to postpone the production of the "Merchant of Venice" until MONDAY and TUESDAY next, substituting "OTHELLO" for TO-NIGHT and FRIDAY nights.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH,
"CASTE."

STUDENTS of the Various Colleges in Bombay will be admitted to the Shakespearian Performances at the following Reduced Prices:—
SECOND SEATS .....TWO RUPEES.
PIT.....ONE RUPEE.
BACK SEATS .....EIGHT ANNAS.
These Tickets can only be had from the office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* press (by kind permission of Mr. Framjee Mehta). NONE WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1891.
PEOPLE'S NIGHT,
(8-30 to 11 P.M.).
FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with the use of Skates.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for short or periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Manager and Actuary's Circulars, dated May 1891, addressed to the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the Company, issued with the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders and Policy-holders of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1891, at 1-30 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Oriental Life Office, Bombay, 30th September 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for WINNING COAL at the Umaria Colliery. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager.

J. A. MAUGHAN,
Manager, C. P. Collieries,
Umaria via Katni.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty-seven and annas eight (Rs. 57-8) per share for the half year ended the 30th June, 1891, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 15th October, 1891, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st September, 1891, on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાશ ખિમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની,
i. e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th September, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of the NAGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order of reference made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran in the above matter and bearing date the eleventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety, Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of and all other persons interested in the abovenamed Company that the examination of the second account of PESTONJEE ARDESHIR HORMASJEE WADIA, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, lodged by him in the office of the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court on the tenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, will be proceeded with before me at my office in the Court House on Monday, the Nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon and at any adjourned meetings that may be necessary without further notice.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED, FOR THE PUNJAB CLUB,

AN experienced European BACHELOR STEWARD from 1st November. Terms Rs. 100 per month and Free Quarters. Apply up to 25th October, enclosing copies of Testimonials, to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Punjab Club, Lahore.

FOR SALE.

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RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
OFFERS ARE INVITED FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THE
STOCK, BLOCK, PLANT, AND GOOD-WILL
OF THE
RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS (LD.)
(IN LIQUIDATION)
AS A GOING CONCERN.
THIS PRESS PUBLISHES THE
"MORNING POST."
(A WIDELY CIRCULATED DAILY PAPER)
AND THE
N.-W. P. ADVERTISER,
(AN EXCELLENT LOCAL ADVERTISING PAPER),
AND HAS A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ORNAMENTAL AND OTHER TYPE SUITABLE FOR
JOB WORK.
THE PROPERTY IS VALUED AT
Rs. 1,02,000.

Offers to be made in writing addressed to THE LIQUIDATOR, RAILWAY SERVICE PRESS, Limited, (*in Liquidation*), up to noon of the 15th October, 1891, and the highest offer to be subject to the approval of the Court before acceptance. Failing the receipt of an approved offer, the property will be put up to Public Auct on on the 31st October, 1891.

P. J. O'HANLON,
Liquidator.
Allahabad, 16th September, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Veroal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 12. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST,
MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 114 High Holborn, LONDON.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.
A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habern and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

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249, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Horn'y Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,00
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,00
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1888..... £308,690 0 0
„ 1887..... £288,156 0 0
„ 1886..... £255,339 0 0
„ 1889..... £1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on approved lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £6,161,598 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 ..... £2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 ..... £5,348,407 9 2
1879 ..... £4,390,595 15 1 | 1889 ..... £6,161,598 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	970
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	955
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	12¾
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	22½
Char. Mercantile	32,000	£25	£23	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	453+
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Shares	—	—	—	..	1.9
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	3,000	200	200	Last half-yearly. 10	270
	75	50	15	7½	205
BackBay Instns	80	80	80	12	80
Bedham Pile	8,000	100	100	12	107½xd
Bapty Bros.	5,625	300	187	18	63
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	10	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	75	575xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	125	3,825
Do. New Issue.	800	271	66	33½	970
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	10?	10	2s	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	50	50	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	50	50	Rs. 87½	950
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	10	10	4 pr. ct	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	50	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	20	20	Rs. 1	155
Gover & Co., Ld	800	10	7½	...	10 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,00	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	10	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	20	17	35½	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	10	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	10	10	8pr. ct	81 c
Napier Foundry	1,000	10	20	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	20	5	12 pr. ct	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	2	2	8 pr. ct	19
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	10	10	7 pr. ct	76
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,00	2½	42
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,00	1,00	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	84
South well and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	all	25	982½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90x.i
Telephone Co.	0,30	25	25	5-8	18
Western India Flour	—	—	—	..	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050
Albert Gaming Co	100	200	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	35
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co.	200	200	200	16	80
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	120	1,42)
English Press and Manfg.	120	250	...	Rs. 2)	182½
Fort	345	8,500	8,500	50	90)
French	500	500	all	30	645
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	600	30	410x.i
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	720	100	all	32	145
Khanguam	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	pr. ct	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	15	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	455
Munjar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	257½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	100½
Prince of Wales	600	50	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	52
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	230
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 80	945

SPINNING AND WEAVING MPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian	9,316	100	100	4	80
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	800	all	9 pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	555
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	600
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,225
China Mills Co. Ld	80	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	610
Coorla Mills	860	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	430
Coral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,200	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	767½
Higginglist Mills	700	500	2	10 pr. ct	850
Howard and Bullough's	1,800	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Imperial Cotton	900	600	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manufg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	31?
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,00	30	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 2	600x.i
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	30	825
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	530
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,00	1,00	4	560
Leopold	3,500	10	10	15 pr. c	190
Lord Reay mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,830	1,000	1,00	30	995
Madras United	350	1,00	1,00	10	2,00xd
Mahalaxmee	80	1,000	1,00	Nil.	415
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbergal)	2,400	50	5	pr. c	500 nom
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,00	all	Rs. 7	1,260
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	8	112½
Morarji Gocul das	1,000	1,0	1,0	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	10	10	7 pr.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	1	100	Nil.	par.
National	60	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	681
Oriental	5,725	65	62	Rs.	395
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	743	1,00	1,00	Rs.	1,14
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,030x
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,00	2)	1,40
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	50	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,00	1,00	Nil.	450
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	25	25	12	272xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	25	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,00	3)	500
Swadeshi Mills	3,600	50	500	Rs. 20	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	70)
Victoria Mills	400	1,000	1,000	20	360xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	6100	all	5 p.c.	2,40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	...	£ 13	...	do.	41

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-11
China Loaf	,, 22-6 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,, 21-14 ,,
Do. Old	,, 22 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 23-9 ,,
English Sovereigns	,, 14-2
Do. Dragons	,, 14-1
Bar Silver 17 Bottersness	,, 106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	,, 107 ,,
Gross Silver	,, 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Fort Press Company, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Othello" 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Faust up to Date" 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Taif (s), from Mauritius; Argus (s), New Castle; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. Troopship Euphrates, for England; Bagdad (s), Zanzibar, &c.; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Club House on Monday the 12th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 9-30 a.m. to-day at Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Peshawar will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Bormeda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m., to-day.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR THE TRAMWAY COMPANY:—The s.s. Argus which arrived Bombay harbour, yesterday morning, brought 401 horses for the Bombay Tramway Company from Australia.

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—Two of the boats laden with kerosene oil which sunk in the harbour during the storm of Monday night have been found. One was discovered turned bottom up about a mile and a half outside the sunk rock and was towed on Tuesday evening into Wellington Basin by Mr. Thomas Thorburn, Harbour Master. The other which was laden with about 500 cases of kerosene, was found about two miles W. S. W. of the Prongs light-house, and was also towed into harbour. Last night several tonies and a jolly-boat were capsized near the Apollo Bunder. Fortunately no lives were lost.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A HINDU REFORMER.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the action for defamation instituted by Mr. W. A. Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, against Messrs. B. S. Sittaram, the manager, V. N. Bhattey, the publisher, and Atmaram Kanoba, the printer, of the monthly magazine, styled the *Khara-Prakar* or *Truth Sayer*, for defamation, was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts.

Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, prosecuted; Mr. Moroji Cassinath appeared for the accused Bhattey, and Mr. Dalvi for the printer, Kanoba.

Mr. Dalvi addressed the court on behalf of his client, and said he was in no way involved in the present case at all. And although he offered to compromise the matter, the prosecution rejected all proposals. His client was going to offer an unreserved apology to the prosecution which he would read, and would then leave the matter entirely in the hands of the court and the prosecution. The apology was dated Sept. 13, but unfortunately the accused Kanoba was not represented on that occasion. (Mr. Dalvi read the apology of Atmaram Kanoba, which was an expression of regret on his part for what had occured in the journal during his absence, and in which it was stated the apologist had sympathy with the complainant in certain matters of reform.) Mr. Dalvi continuing thought it an unfortunate circumstance that his client was absent from Bombay through ill-health when the publication appeared and he had left his place in the hands of his men. The magistrate was probably aware of what had transpired, and Mr. Waman Rao would, he thought, not refuse this apology which was made in good faith.

Mr. Moroji Cassinath said he had no idea that this application was going to be made, and submitted it was out of order at this stage. He asked the court, whether it would not be prejudicial to the other accused?

Mr. Slater replied that he did not see how it could be.

Mr. Cassinath maintained that as the prosecution was closed, the question of the apology was not in order, and his Worship had moreover put back the case to consider what charges should be framed upon the points that had been raised at the last hearing.

Mr. Slater thought it was well that the application for tendering the apology should be made before a charge was framed. But before he would give any attention to that apology he wished to hear Mr. Russell's remarks.

Mr. Russell thereupon said he appeared in the case in lieu of Mr. Jardine, and he was instructed that this apology had been submitted to that gentleman, but had been declined, and he wished to remark the prosecution had been no party to any such transaction. Mr. Russell submitted that it was nothing further than a plea of suit and should be recorded as such. But he did not wish it to be considered that he was in any way a consenting party to any apology for those atrocious statements that appeased in that paper.

Mr. Dalvi submitted the offence was a compoundable one.

Mr. Russell replied that he utterly declined to compound any such offence.

Mr. Slater then intimating he would frame charges against the accused persons they were called upon to give their defence.

V. N. Bhattey in defence said:—I have not committed any offence by publishing this article. I did not know Mr. Waman Abaji Modak till I saw him in court. I did not know at all whether he was a reformer or not. The article is now before the court which will judge from it whether I have committed any offence or not.

The second accused Atmaram Kanoba handed in his apology in his defence.

The magistrate framed the charge against the accused persons V. N. Bhattey and Atmaram Canoba. The former pleaded not guilty and intimated his intention of producing evidence. The printer relied on his apology in extenuation of his guilt.

Mr. Cassinath said he had witnesses to call here and from Poona, Gwalior, Baroda, and Rutnagherry in defence of his client, and therefore asked the court to issue a commission for their examination.

Mr. Russell said he understood that the witnesses fell under two categories, and therefore asked the court that the hearing of those might be proceeded with at once and be examined. As regarded those upcountry he submitted the court must have some idea as to what evidence would be offered by them before any order could be made. It was necessary that they must satisfy the court as to what the nature of their evidence was going to be in reference to this case. Mr. Russell thought it a very great hardship for his client to come to court day after day in reference to this case and incur trouble and unnecessary expense.

Mr. Cassinath said he had an idea that no charge would be framed, and therefore he had not called any of his witnesses.

Mr. Slater thought he had given a broad hint on the last occasion that he intended framing charges. But before meeting the application for a commission he was certainly entitled to be informed that evidence would be given that had material bearing upon the case which was necessary for the ends of justice according to section 503 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Slater suggested that the better course would be to have the witnesses brought to Bombay, so that he could deal with the case himself and not let it through protracted hearings devolve upon Mr. Cooper, who would not be conversant with the proceedings from the beginning.

Mr. Russell therefore thought if the court intended adopting his course it should make a peremptory order on the defence for appearing at the adjourned date and producing its witnesses.

It was finally decided by the magistrate to issue summonses to the witnesses at Ratnagherry and subpœna, the remainder after the money was deposited towards their expenses. The case was made returnable next Wednesday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th October, 1891.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	830
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of Wind	ENE, E, ESE, E, WSW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	1·36
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·32
year	76·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Messrs. Joseph Manuel D'Monte and Caethan Donato Nunes filed an information on the 10th instant, against the Right Revd. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, and the Revd. Gabriel Francisco D'Silva, Vara of Thana, charging them with defamation in respect of a pastoral letter that had been read throughout the various Catholic churches in Salsette, and had obtained notices to show cause why summonses should not be issued, came up for hearing.

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, with Mr. DeSouza, pleader, represented the Bishop of Damaun and the Vara of Thana.

Mr. Craigie, in opening the case, said, the summons was one to show cause why a summons should not be issued against the Bishop of Damaun and the Vara of Thana for defamation. He submitted that the first question which his Worship would have to consider would be whether the statements contained in the letter which was complained of were defamatory, and secondly, if they were of a defamatory character, whether they did not come within one or more of the exceptions to the section of the Penal Code which applies to defamation. It would be convenient that he should first of all inform his Worship of the history of the N. S. De Salvacao church in connection with which the events had occurred. The Roman Catholics of Bombay were partly under the jurisdiction of the Propagandist Bishop or Bishop Apostolic of Damaun, and partly under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. Within the last few years the new Bishopric of Damaun had been created, and the Bishop of Damaun was also Archbishop of Cranganore. The Church of Salvacao had been brought within the bishopric of Damaun. According to the canonical law which governed the church, the Bishop was sole spiritual head of the church, and sole administrator of all church property. There were executive officers appointed under him to administer church property, but such appointments were subject to the approval of the Bishop. In this particular parish, church wardens were elected by parishioners but afterwards submitted to the Bishop for approval. In the same way the vicar of the parish was elected by the parishioners, and also submitted for approval. The complainants not only maintained that they had a right to remove the church wardens duly elected and approved by the Bishop, but had also a right to remove the vicar who had also been duly elected and approved. On the 16th November, 1890, a meeting was held for the election of a vicar. A vicar was duly elected and the election approved by the Bishop. At the close of the meeting a proposal was made either by one of the complainants, or by one of the party to which they belonged that another meeting should be held on a date fixed for the purpose of concerting measures for the better management of the parish. To that proposal the church wardens, who were already in office, strongly objected on the ground that they had already been properly elected, and, therefore it would not be right or regular to hold such a meeting as proposed. Nevertheless on the 23rd November, a week afterwards, a meeting was called by the complainants, or by their party, and at that meeting they professed to affirm their right to hold such meetings, and also passed resolutions demanding explanations with regard to the management of the church funds. On the 7th December, 1890, another meeting was held, and that meeting was called for the purpose of appointing a committee to examine the accounts relating to the church funds. According to the rules which prevailed in that and other parishes which were within the diocese of the Bishop of Damaun, whenever meetings were held it was necessary to obtain the approval of the vicar, and the vicar himself was the proper person to preside at the meeting. The vicar of Salvacao, however, did not approve of either of the meetings called for the 23rd Nov., and the 7th Dec., nor did he preside at them. On the 14th April, 1891, the complainants addressed a petition to the Bishop asking that they might have an opportunity of examining the accounts, and asking also that the accounts relating to church properties might be investigated. When a petition was presented to the Bishop it was customary either to attend personally, or else by letter, or other written communication to ask for a reply to the petition for his order regarding it, but no such personal application or written document was ever made for the Bishop's reply. On the 28th April complainants called a further meeting, at which an attempt was made to frame new rules for the administration of the parish. With an object to putting a stop to the dissent which the Archbishop found was taking place with regard to the administration of the church funds, he called a meeting on the 10th May, 1891, at which he personally attented, and at which there was a large attendance of parishioners, amongst others the two complainants themselves. His Lordship at that meeting informed the parishioners that he was quite willing to give the complainants every facility for examining the accounts and books of account, and his proposed conciliatory measures. He further advised and impressed upon them the necessity of behaving in an orderly manner and carrying on the affairs of the parish peacefully and without dissention. The complainant D'Monte was apparently agreeable to follow the advice of the Bishop, but the complainant Nunes rose up in a very excited manner and exclaimed in a loud voice that they had nothing whatever to do with the Bishop of Damaun, but that they would do as they had hitherto done. When that open insult was offered to the Bishop at that public meeting of parishioners, he at once left the meeting. Subsequently the complainants called another meeting on the 12th July, 1891, and at that meeting they requested the attendance of the police on the pretext that they anticipated a disturbance would take place, or that there would be a breach of the peace. That meeting was either held in the church itself or in the corridors of the church, and his Worship would see that it was a very strong measure indeed for the complainants to take, to request the police to be present at a meeting of that kind in a place of that character unless there was very good reason for so doing. At that meeting complainants' party proceeded to elect new church wardens, and an attempt was also made to get possession of the funds belonging to the church. The funds were in a safe in the vicar's room, which was in the church itself. He (Mr. Craigie) was instructed that they actually brought a locksmith to the church for the purpose of breaking open the lock of the safe. At all the meetings called by the complainants, he wished his Worship to understand that there was by no means a full attendance of the parishioners, they were attended only, or principally, by those who belonged to the party of the complainants. The meetings were irregularly called, and according to the contention of his client, the Bishop of Damaun, everything transacted at those meetings was irregular and illegal. When things had arrived at such a pass the Bishop considered it was time to take strong measures, and he caused a pastoral admonition to be read in the church, which was the document complained of. As to the letter of admonition Mr. Craigie intimated he would only address himself to the part which was complained of. The letter was read to the parish of Salvacao, and the whole of the parishes under the jurisdiction of the Bishop and published in the *Anglo Lusitano*. The dispute and admonition had become a matter of notoriety and great scandal all over the diocese, and the Bishop thought it very desirable that his pastoral letter of admonition should not only be read in the church of Salvacao but at all other churches under his jurisdiction. Whenever a pastoral letter of admonition was addressed by a Bishop to any of those under his jurisdiction, it was customary that the letter should be read in all the churches of his diocese. The complainants said in their information that the Bishop had stated, "That we (the complainants) invited the assistance of the police under pretext of preventing a breach of the peace which we were planning, or intended to cause with the faithful, and attempted to admit the police into the church."

"That we tried in a tumultuous manner to elect new members of the directing board at a meeting improperly convened. That we attempted audaciously and openly to take the coffers of the church in order to possess ourselves of the valuable funds lodged therein under the custody and responsibility of the vicar and of the other members of the legally constituted administrative board."

Mr. Craigie submitted that there was no defamatory matter in that at all. What was intended to be conveyed in the pastoral letter was not that these persons were endeavouring to possess themselves of the funds for the purpose of making use of them for their own benefit, but that they had called together meetings in an irregular and illegal manner, and that they had appointed, or affected to appoint, church wardens or other executive officers in the irregular and illegal manner, and father under the cloak of the authority which that irregular and illegal election was supposed to confer, they had attended at the church and endeavoured to possess themselves of the funds of the church. As he had already said, the Bishop was sole administrator of the church funds, and any dealing with such funds without his sanction, was, he (Mr. Crigie) submitted, properly described by the spiritual head of the church as an audacious and open attack on the church. But the letter did not intend to convey the idea that an attempt at open robbery or burglary had been made, but that complainants had proceeded in an irregular and illegal manner and under the cloak of the authority they had, they endeavoured to obtain possession of the church funds. Further in order to give the appearance of law and regularity to their proceedings, they called in the police. As a matter of fact, however, he (Mr. Craigie) believed that the superintendent, and to whom the application was made, refused to enter the church and carry out the wishes of those parties, and very properly refused to do so imagining that if he did enter the church his presence there might be misunderstood, and that complainants' party were acting in some way under his protection. Those were the grounds on which he maintanied that the passage referred to in the pastoral admonition could not be looked upon as defamatory having regard to the relation in which the Archbishop stood to his diocese, and the functions he had to perform, and to the proceedings which had taken place in his diocese. It was necessary for him to take strong measures to put a stop to any further similar proceedings and he was quite within his right in doing so. The Bishop might be right or wrong in what he had stated, that did not matter. If he acted in good faith in the matter then the publication of that particular passage in the pastoral admonition was not defamatory. Mr. Craigie then asked his Worship if he should confine himself to those passages of the letter?

His Worship intimated that it was in consequence of those passages he issued the notice.

Mr. Craigie, continuing, submitted that on the grounds which he had shown, that it was not intended to impute anything which could be subsequently treated in the nature of a criminal offence, there was no case for issuing the summons. His Worship would see that in the information there was a paraphrase of the clause in question. The passage in the original translation supported the contention which he had maintained. It was as follows:—"And whereas an attempt was made audaciously and publicly to attack the treasures of the church in order that they may take possession of them and the valuable funds being always in the custody and under the responsibility of the vicar, together with the legally appointed church wardens as members, who all form the managing committee of the church property." It did not attempt to impute to the complainants that they were going to rob or steal the funds of the church, but that they had in a wrong and illegal manner elected or effected to elect church wardens, and that such church wardens under the pretence that they had been legally elected attempted to gain possession of the funds. Mr. Craigie further contended that supposing his Worship should be of opinion that the language was defamatory,—a conclusion he considered unlikely—the question then arose whether it did not come within any of the exception in the Penal Code dealing with defamation. He submitted that the language, would come under the 1st, 3rd, 7th and 9th exceptions. Having regard to the fact that the Bishop is spiritual head of the church, and the undoubted facts of the case, it was clearly within his right to admonish complainats for their conduct. In dealing with Church property the Bishop was perfectly justified in exercising that authority which was conferred upon him by law.

Mr. P. Mehta, in replying, said he thought the matter for his Worship's present decision would be found to be within a nut shell. The first question, and the only one, was whether the imputations in the alleged lible were *prima facie* defamatory. The question was independent of any justification which the defendants may have. If the allegations were within themselves defamatory, then the summons must be issued. Mr Craigie had rightly for the present confined the issue, to the charges about the audacious attack on the treasury. He, Mr. Mehta, had not the slightest hesitation in saying they were defamatory. Mr. Craigie had said that the Bishop had intended something else. The question was not one of intention, but what was conveyed by the imputation to third parties. That was what was to be considered. He drew the attentention if his Worship to Odger on Lible which laid down that it was not so much the intention of the person who uttered the imputation, but the meaning conveyed to third parties. Though in a sense intention was the essence of an offence. He ventured to say that the words in question were defamatory when it was recognised what was imputed. What complainants were charged with was an unlawful offence, and where an offence was charged that was clearly libelous. The law went even further than that and ingratitude was considered defamatory. Being charged with an offence is certain to lower the character of a person, and under the said wording of the Penal Code, imputations of a lighter character than offences, were considered defamatory. Mr. Craigie had made it perfectly clear that it is a charge of violently attempting to take possession of property in the custody of the vicar That is a definition of theft. If you use violence in taking charge of property in the custody of other persons, that was a charge of theft, and if that is not an offence, surely it is defamatory. *Prima facie* it is an imputation of a defamatory character. Coming to the second question of privilege, Mr. Mehta considered that that was not a proper time to look into causes as that involved an enquiry into facts. Further the Bishop of Damaun might be the spiritual head of the church, but he could have no hold over matters temporal. With regard to the church property the Bishop had no jurisdiction whatever. By law he was not allowed to meddle with that question. The contention that even if the letter in question was defamatory, it came under the exceptions mentioned in the Penal Code, could not be considered without going into the case, and the proper time to do that was after the summons was issued. He was prepared to give evidence to show that complainants were charged with trying to use violence in taking possession of property in charge of the vicar, and that charge was an offence. Mr. Mehta also considered that the fact of having the letter published in the Portuguese paper was also sufficient reason for granting the summons.

Mr. Craigie considered there was no *prima facie* evidence that it was published. As a matter of fact they denied that they did publish the letter.

His Worship deferred his decision in the matter until Tuesday next.

MR. MILN AND HIS EX-MANAGER IN COURT.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the case came on for hearing, in which Mr. Tom Horace Peatling sued to recover from Mr. George Crichton Miln the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the arrears of salary, damages for wrongful dismissal from services, the cost of a passage to England, and money lent to the defendant by the plaintiff. The plaintiff appeared in person, while Mr. Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defendant. The full particulars of the case, were reported in our issue of the 3rd inst.

At the outset, Mr. Peatling said: I took the book of accounts to the defendant's solicitor for inspection according to arrangement, and I believe he was satisfied with the account when he went through it. They admit the greater portion of the claim—nearly the whole of the claim—and they also admit wrongful dismissal. They made me an offer for the settlement of the suit, and if the court pass a decree in terms of the offer, I would accept it. The defendant's solicitor will read out the terms of the offer.

Mr. Smetham began to read the terms of the settlements.

The Judge: What is the total amount of the decree, Mr. Smetham?

Mr. Smetham: We cannot fix the total amount, as one of the terms is that the defendant should provide the plaintiff with a ticket from Bombay to Cairo and pay him the difference between the cost of a ticket from Bombay to London and from here to Cairo. The plaintiff, I hear, wants to go to Cairo.

The Judge: What is the cost of a second-class ticket from Bombay to Cairo?

Mr. Smetham: That we cannot at present properly fix; but we think that the cost of a ticket to London is Rs. 278. The probable difference, I believe, will be Rs. 75.

Mr. Peatling: Perhaps it would be more than that.

Mr. Smetham then read the terms of the settlement from which it appeared that the defendant was to accept a decree for the sum of Rs. 1,813, out of which Rs. 300 were to be paid on Friday the 9th instant, and a sum of Rs. 278 or a ticket to Cairo, plus the difference of the cost of a ticket to Cairo and a ticket to London, to gether with a sum of Rs. 35, and the plaintiff consented to close with the offer, provided the defendant paid the money before the 16th instant. The defendant also agreed to pay the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,200 by monthly instalments of Rs. 100 each.

The plaintiff: I accept the terms as I am willing to meet the defendant in every way and I ask your honor to pass a decree in terms of the offer.

The Judge said that he was thinking as to how the decree should be drawn.

Mr. Peatling asked the judge if he could proceed against the defendant if he failed to carry out the terms of the decree, after the court had passed it.

The Judge replied that the plaintiff was entitled to execute the decree for whatever sum that might be still due, in default of any of this payment by the defendant.

Mr. Peatling: Where will the instalment be paid?

The Judge: It is usual for the parties to pay the instalments regularly in the court and to obtain the receipt of the same. The plaintiff may then draw either in person or through the agency of anybody authorised to receive it on his (plaintiff's) behalf.

Mr. Peatling wanted to know if any of the parties going out of Bombay would affect the practice. He believed that the defendant was going to Calcutta.

The Judge said then there would be no difficulty in executing the decree, for it might be executed wherever the defendant might be staying at the time. In the event of his going to England, still he (defendant) should pay the instalments in this court.

The plaintiff applied for the cost of the suit.

Mr. Smetham: I understand the plaintiff to settle the whole matter—cost and all—for Rs. 1,813.

The plaintiff said that he was entitled to the costs. He would not have accepted the terms of the settlement but for the sake of defendant, who was (the plaintiff had heard) doing wretched business in Bombay. The defendant had no money, or property and he consented to the arrangement to oblige him, but still he would not press for the costs, but agree to the terms of the settlement.

The court thereupon passed a decree in terms of the settlement to the effect that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff on Friday the 9th inst. Rs. 300 in cash, and on Friday the 16th instant Rs. 278, or the difference of the cost of a ticket from Bombay to Cairo and Bombay to London and a ticket from Bombay to Cairo, to-gether with a sum of Rs. 35. The plaintiff was also to receive from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,200 by monthly instalment of Rs. 100 each.

CRICKET.

P. AND O. C. C. VS COLABA GARRISON C. C.

A MATCH was played on Saturday, on the Colaba Ground between the above teams, and resulted in a victory for the P. and O. by 4 runs. The following are the scores:—

P. AND O. C. C.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
R Maidment, c MacIntyre, b Parker	6	b Paice	10
W O'Neill, c Caudlish, b Flannery	9	b Paice	1
C Corke, run out	6	c Paice, b Hasler	2
H Corke, b Haslar	3	b Paice	4
W Buckle, c Shaw, b MacIntyre	5	b Paice	0
P Corke, st Caudlish, b Flannery	5	b Paice	8
P Walker, st Caudlish, b Goodfellow	4	not out	0
C Lafrenais, hit wicket	3	b Flannery	9
O Miller, b Goodfellow	1	st Caudlish, b Paice	1
S Lafrenais, not out	0

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DIAMOND BRACELET, GOLD WATCH, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the Official Assignee, H. C., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ardeshir Hormusjee Banajee, an insolvent, traded under the name of Hormusjee Soraljee & Co., consisting 1 diamond bracelet, about 7½ rati, 1 diamond ring, 1 gold watch (by Rotherham, London).

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting copper and brass pots, stools, handles, clock, &c.

SALE OF 12 H. P. PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bake-house Lane, Fort, by order and on account of the concerned, one new 12 H.P. (nominal) double cylinder portable steam-engine, cylinder 8½ inches, dia. by 12 inch stroke, complete with fly-wheel, road-wheels and axles, safety valve, steam whistle, guage lubricators, firing tools, pole and cross tree for bullocks.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE BHANDUP ESTATE.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 426 of 1888, His Highness Shreemant Mulhar Rao Holkar and Others vs. Dadabhai Cursetjee Ashbourner, and in pursuance of the final decree made in the said suit, and bearing date the 21st day of September, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1891, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property:—

All that extensive tract of land, containing by admeasurement about 1,311 acres, situate in the Island of Salsette, in the Zilla of Tanna, and consisting of the entire village of Bhandup, and portions of the villages of Navoor and Candjoor, respectively, together with a pucca-built upper-storeyed bungalow and the premises well known as the Bhandup Distillery, consisting of various buildings and the said bungalow, and the distillery premises are within a few minutes' walk of the G. I. P. Railway Company's station at Bhandup. A line of rails thrown alongside the distillery warehouses runs into the trunk line of the Railway Company aforesaid, on the opposite side of which is a creek, which floats at flood-tides ordinary country vessels. There are several wells and tanks on the estate, some of which provide the bungalow and the distillery premises with copious supplies of water conveyed through a long line of iron pipes.

There are various descriptions of trees growing on the estate, amongst which are principally brab trees, date trees, and mangoe trees. There is also a small forest which produces valuable teak rafters and ordinary firewood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, solicitors, or to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 8th, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
1 " cashmere cloth.
5 " grey dhooties.

By order of Ruchoordas Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Vinayek Chhatre & Co.

3 cases white dhoothes.
1 " saffron.

On account and at the risk of Khoja Nanjibhoy Goolamhoosein, and by order of Thacker Kunsundas Hurgovun—

28 bales, each 100 pieces fancy, black bed-sheets, manufactured by the Western India Manufacturing Company.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., BY THE WELL-KNOWN PRICE & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an Invoice of Fragrant perfumery, &c., by the well-known Price & Co., just landed ex s. s. Cheyenne, the same consisting of hair oil, macassar oil, cod liver oil, golden oil, marrow oil, pomade, lime and glycerine, bayrum tooth powder, tooth brushes, powder boxes, smelling salt, chemical food sarsaparilla, eau-de-cologne, lavenda, water, and assorted perfumes in glass gilt bottles and vases.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 8, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7.

CONSOLS in London lost, yesterday, ¼ per cent, of the advance which they had gained on Monday, being quoted in Reuter's financial telegram of last evening at 94⅞; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up to the same extent, at 2⅝ per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at 2¼ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Bar Silver was still worth 44 13-16d. per oz; but four per cent. Rupee Paper was ⅝ lower, at £73⅛, the other denomination being unchanged at £74⅛; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent. lower, at 96¼, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·83½. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 4 11-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95⅔; Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at frs 25·30.

A press telegram from London under yesterday's date state that owing to losses in the Straits Settlements, and other parts of the East, the Chartered Mercantile Bank would have to take £125,000 from the reserve fund, and would be unable to pay a dividend for the half year and that the Bank's shares had consequently fallen 2½ per cent. We now learn from private sources that the Bank's shares are reported to be firm at £13·10 per share.

The Wheat Market is reported by Reuter to have been firm in tone yesterday; but quotations both for No. 1 soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool come ½d. per cental lower, at 8s. 4d. and 7s. 10½d., Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was quiet but steady at the old rates of 42s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, on the spot, and 42d. 6d., to arrive, for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening for spot, and arrival Americans, and dull for Surats, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. Ready and future prices were quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm with a hardening tendency which restricted business.

In New York, 8 11-16 cents remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but January Futures were 4 points higher, at 8·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales; and the arrivals of the new crop, to date compare as follows with those of the two previous years for the same period:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	55,000	69,000	52,000
Three days' do.	168,000	167,000	147,000
Since 1st Sept.	905,000	997,000	864,000

No Cotton has been taken here by the Mills to-day; and purchases for export have been upon a moderate scale, 1,200 bales having changed hands consisting of 300 bales each of Westerns, at Rs. 161 2½, and Julgaum, at Rs. 160; 200 each, of Bhownuggur at Rs. 178, and Pachora, at Rs. 158-61; and 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 154, and Tinnevelly, at, Rs. 181 per candy. The feeling in the market remains steady, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT has become strong in tone, and a large export business has been done to-day, while prices have advanced half an anna per cwt. our closing quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-10-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5-9-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-5-0 to	Rs. 5-5-6
Red Delhi	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Yellow.....	" 5-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-12 0	"
Hard Red	" 4-11-0	"

SEEDS have been steady, but only a moderate business has transpired, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	100 bales.
Wheat	17,520 cwts.
Linseed.....	1,654 "
Rapeseed	3,270 "
Gingelly	562 "
Castorseed	5,459 "

FREIGHTS are steady for forward loading, but there is still very little demand for ready tonnage. Business has been done for March-May shipment to Marseilles at 21s. 6d. for wheat, with some reduction for seeds and Groundnuts.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 4 15-16 d. for Bank Demand in one direction only, and a little business was done at that rate, and again at 1-32d. less, and a small amount was subsequently taken at 1s. 4½d., to which the rate eventually settled down. Credits have been very scarce at 1s. 5½d.; and at the close both buyers and sellers preferred to await the result of Council allotments before entering into fresh transactions. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do. Credits do. ...1s. 5 ⅛d.	"
Francs do. ...1·81	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again had a heavy drop, say of 7-16 to ½ per cent. in Fours from yesterday's final rates in a dull and declining market. Quotations this afternoon had declined to 105¼ for cash, 104 ⅝ for the next Settlement, and 104⅜ for the November account; but 105 3-16 was the price for Money at closing, with account rates also a little firmer, 105 nominal, is quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES continue to be without much movement the only changes in Cotton Mill Scrip which we have to notice this evening being a decline of Rs. 40 in Hyderabad; and of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas and Mazagon, at our quotations, the rest of the market being quiet but steady at previous rates. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 970 per share.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the total return of rainfall at the undermentioned stations for the week ending Friday, 2nd October, 1891:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	75 75	Nassick	22 4
Raipur	23 87	Deolalee	18 21
Nimbora	30 99	Ghoti	78 23
Bhadli	50 15	Nargaon	23 34
Jalgaon	43 93	Warrengaon.....	30 5
Sirsoli	31 72	Hoodgi	16 13
Mhasawad	31 43	Monal	21 42
Mahedi	28 14	Madha	12 38
Pachora	25 13	Barsi Road	14 75
Kasgaon	30 41	Ketna	11 92
Naidongri	24 67	Johur	12 23
Chalisgaon	25 27	Pomalwari	12 01
Nandgaon	17 22	Dexal	11 85
Mummad.....	19 75	Lanowli	178 21
Lassalgaon	14 42	Dhond	12 9
Kerwadi.....	14 6	Talegaon.....	27 40

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close 9-30 a.m., Thursday, the 8th instant, at Karachi.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th October, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	6	1	30 p.m.	5	50
Teheran	7	1	9 p.m.	..	45
Suez.....	7	2	30 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 7th October, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	8	..	1
" Karrachee	...	20	..	2
" Madras	1	17	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 6.
10 p.m. ..... 79·7

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7.
6 a.m. ..... 79·1
10 a.m. ..... 83·3
4 p.m. ..... 87·6
4 p.m. ..... 87·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—October 2 at Lucknow, Khori, Oudh, the wife of Alexander Campbell, Forest service, of a son.

DEMPSTER—September 30, at Mazagaon, the wife of J I R Dempster, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DUNHILL—October 3, at Kaforaga, Deccan, the wife of Mr C Cecil Dunhill, of a daughter.

HATTEN—October 1, at Kirkee, the wife of J J Hatten Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

LANE-RYAN—September 27, at Neemach, C I, the wife of A W Lane-Ryan, of a daughter.

ST. LEGER—October 4, at Cathedral House, Spur Tank Road, Madras, the wife of William Douglas St. Leger, Organist, St George's Cathedral, Madras, of a daughter.

WALLACE—September 27, at St Asaph, North Wales, the wife of Captain Alexander Wallace, 27th P. I, of a son.

DEATHS.

KNOX—September 7, at Exton, Rutlandshire, the Rev George Knox, M A, Vicar of Exton, late Chaplain B E I C S.

MIGNON—October 1, at Chittagong, Edward Adolphus Seymour Mignon, late Indian Navy, son of the late Colonel Robert Migeon, Bombay Fusiliers, aged 51 years.

RUSSELL—September 26, at Mhow, John Montague Russell, Captain, Army Pay Department, Paymaster, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1891.

We have on more than one occasion called attention to the enterprise of the Gaekwar's Government in the construction of short feeder lines by means of which the produce of the rich districts of Gujerat has been carried to the main lines of the Bombay and Baroda system, above as well as below Sabarmati. The inducement to an undertaking of this sort is very strong, and the reward so far has been adequate, if not abundant. In Gujerat, where no metal for the making of good country roads is to be found in many districts, rough and broken cart tracks do duty for roads, the upkeep of which would be costly out of proportion to their advantage over the existing tracks, and it has been found that it would cost little more to lay and maintain a railroad than to make a metalled highway. The Gaekwar has in this matter been enlightened beyond most of his neighbours, and his enterprise has been freely acknowledged by Government. But it is always gratifying to be able to record that the makers of railways are being paid for their public spirit not in compliments alone, but in good solid percentages of profit. Now that the returns of the Gaekwar's State Railways have been, for the first time, we believe, published separately from those of the greater undertaking who supply the working agency for the lines, it is appropriate to set out the financial results of the enterprise. It will show that the Baroda Government have been abundantly justified in each and all of their railway ventures, and perhaps it will stimulate new enterprise in the same direction. Up to the present time it may be estimated that the Gaekwar has expended upon his railway system a little more than Rs. 52,00,000, and we question if any Government in India, British or native, has ever laid out so large a sum to better advantage. It is due to the Bombay Government to record that it has all along given its cordial co-operation to the Gaekwar in all these undertakings, and that in particular the good work has been facilitated by the liberal terms in the matter of the retention of the local jurisdiction over the lines which it has helped to secure from the Government of India On this point it may be said generally that over such of the lines as lie wholly in Baroda territory the local jurisdiction remains intact, a concession which if it had been made a little more freely in other directions would have done not a little to hasten the development of railway communications in Western India. The railways in question naturally arrange themselves in three groups. There is first the Dabhoi group, which, joining the Bombay and Baroda line at Miyagaon, has its centre at Dabhoi, whence these branches radiate. The group is built on the two foot six gauge, its total length is barely seventy-two miles, and the capital cost is eighteen lakhs, of which Rs. 17,58,000 have been expended, this being the cost at about a quarter of a lakh a mile, a rate which for a well-equipped line of that gauge must be admitted to be reasonable. The accounts before us show that during the first half of the current year 45,944 train miles were run on the line, at a cost of Rs. 1·50 per train mile. The working expenses were Rs. 69,034, and the net earnings Rs. 52,232, this being 2·97 per cent., or at the rate of 5·94 per cent. per annum upon the capital expenditure. It will be seen, therefore, that the direct return upon the capital was substantially considerable above the interest which the Government of India have had to guarantee to the older companies, and nearly two per cent. above the rate at which Government can now borrow silver in India. The indirect profits—those which must eventually come to the Baroda Government in the form of enhanced revenue through the opening up of new markets for the products of the country—are probably much greater.

But the Dabhoi group of lines, being of very narrow gauge, stand apart from the others owned by the Gaekwar, and the working of which the Bombay Baroda Company has undertaken upon terms to which we will shortly call attention. We will deal now with the Anand Petlad branch, which has had the advantage, in entering into working arrangements with the Company, of being of the same gauge as the Company's main line, that is to say broad gauge. The line is little more than thirteen miles long, but it goes through a fine country, and its extension to Cambay will probably be one of the outcomes of the new life which that unfortunate state will enter upon when Major Kennedy has accomplished his mission there. The line, though a small undertaking, is most substantially laid down, with steel rails and steel sleepers, and it cost a little over half a lakh a mile. During the first half of this year 9,593 train miles were run upon it, the total earnings were Rs. 31,293, of which Rs. 8,807 were taken by the main line for working expenses, so that Rs. 22,486 remained as net earnings. In other words the line earned 3·25 per cent. on the half year, or six and a half per cent. per annum on a capital outlay of a little under seven lakhs. Then there comes the Mehsana group, a network of metre gauge branches feeding a metre gauge main line—the Rajputana-Malwa; and one of them connecting Mehsana with Viramgaum, promising to be a section in the great and continuous system of metre gauge lines extending from the Arabian Sea to Bengal which Sir Edward Watkin has commended to public notice in England. On the north-east there is a branch from Mehsana to Kheralu; on the south-west there is, as we have said, the new branch to Viramgaum; a third section extends to Patan, the modern representative of the capital of the mighty Unhilwara Kings. Mehsana is the principal civil station in the Northern part of the Gaekwar's State, and no better centre for the group could have been chosen. The Viramgaum section was opened for traffic only on the 1st February, 1891, so that though the Kheralu and Viramgaum sections have a total length of nearly sixty-eight miles, the mean mileage for the half-year was only a little over sixty-one miles. The capital outlay was over twenty two lakhs, or Rs. 32,669 per mile. During the half-year 41,417 train miles were run at a charge of Rs. 0·936 per train mile. The total earnings of the branches amounted to Rs. 95,955, and the charges to Rs. 41,583, leaving the net earnings at Rs. 54,272, being 2·46 per cent., or at the rate of 4·92 per cent. per annum on the capital. Considering that the Mehsana Viramgaum section was open only during five months of the half year, and that the line is not in its infancy, the result must be regarded as highly satisfactory. The Patan section is a little under twenty-five miles long, and it has been opened for traffic only since the 20th of July, so that no returns are available. All that need now be said is that the estimated cost of the branch is seven lakhs and three-quarters, and that the traffic for the short time the line has been open gives indications that this will be the most remunerative of the three sections in the Mehsana group.

A year ago we learnt by a memorable resolution of the Bombay Government on the construction of feeder railways in Gujerat that the Board of Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were prepared to encourage the construction of approved branch lines in suitable positions, by working them, when there was no break of gauge, for a payment bearing the same relation to the gross receipts of the branch that the Company's own working expenses bear to its receipts upon the main line. The terms were at the time regarded as very favourable, and they appear not less so in the light of the half-yearly accounts. The Company, however, may be assumed to be keenly alive to their own interest, and it is easy to conceive that on the basis proposed they may be conferring as great advantages upon their own concern as upon the subsidiary lines which they propose to work. These lines have a comparatively short lead, it is true, and branches exceeding twenty miles in length will prove more remunerative clients than shorter ones, though the fact that the little thirteen mile branch to Petlad is earning money at the rate of six and a-half per cent. per annum discourages sweeping propositions upon that point. But the policy of the Company is, on the face of it, a sound one. It is designed to build up a large through traffic from districts abounding in produce, but which but for these lines would be unable to carry it to the Company's system. Put briefly it means this—that they look for a lead of two or three hundred miles upon their own line, at a profit bearing rate, to recompense them for bringing traffic over a short lead upon a subsidiary line at a rate which is calculated to cover expenses. The policy is at any rate well adapted for the development of traffic in country that is being opened out by railways; whether the principle should be permanently embodied in the system of the greater Companies, and should be continued after the traffic has been built up and the branches are paying handsomely, is a question on which something might be said. But in fostering new traffic railway companies usually find it to their interest to be generous. The Government of Bombay have formally recorded their conviction that it would be a good thing if the number of feeder railways on the same gauge as the trunk lines could be increased, that their construction will be most beneficial to Gujerat, and that they will be financially profitable. The working terms offered by the Bombay and Baroda Board should accelerate action upon this important and authoritative conviction.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, who was First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons since the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, in the early days of the present Parliament, will be received with general regret. He has died a martyr to the political exigencies of the Party having during two successive Sessions consented to remain at his post of leader of the House, when his health had given way and he longed for the rest which his friends and medical advisers urged him to obtain before it was too late. The difficulty lay, not so much in finding a capable successor to fill a very arduous post, which taxes the strength and the vitality of the most robust, but to choose between contending claims which it was equally difficult to ignore and to satisfy. Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who sat by his side and bore no small part of the burden of the leadership, naturally regarded the succession as his right. This undoubted claim of a man of great ability would have been willingly recognised by Lord Salisbury. But it has been Mr. Goschen's misfortune to have acquired a reputation for a degree of intellectual eminence which rather chilled the sympathies of the Conservative squires who sat behind him. On two occasions the Premier, it is said, caused a sort of plebiscite to be taken in the hope of procuring from the Conservative wing of the Unionist Party a declaration which would have enabled Mr. Smith to seek repose in the House of Lords, and Mr. Goschen to take his place as Leader of the Lower House. But on each occasion the tentative failed. Tories like Mr. Atkinson felt indignant at the prospect of being called upon to obey the behests of a Liberal Unionist, who, though at one with the Party on a question of daily receding in importance, was still suspected of Liberalism. The general desire was that Mr. Balfour should be the new leader of the House. Lord Salisbury was understood to be personally gratified by the prospect of seeing his nephew achieve a position for which his talents and energy are undoubtedly qualifications. The Liberal Unionists however, could not be expected to acquiesce with any cheerfulness in the shelving of their most gifted representative; Mr. Goschen himself gave it to be understood that he would regard such a slight as an intimation that his services as Chancellor of the Exchequer could be dispensed with. Other combinations were proposed, but turned out to be equally impracticable. Mr. Smith retained office and saw the late session out. It was understood that during the recess a successor would at length be found, and that he would get a peerage as the reward of good if not brilliant services. He proceeded to Walmer Castle, where he had an official residence as Warden of the Cinque Ports, and recovered his strength sufficiently to make short voyages in his yacht. It was hoped that his health would be re-established by a long period of rest. The relief from the prolonged strain of his Parliamentary duties came too late. He has succumbed, very much as Lord Iddesleigh did, the victim of the worry and anxieties of official life. If the claims of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour be still held to counterbalance and neutralise each other, the next leader of the House will double-s be Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who preceded Lord Randolph Churchill in the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and resigned in consequence of an affection of the eyes which threatened his sight.

THE leading article in the *Times* on the Indian Factory question fully bears out the impression that was given of it in the summary that was telegraphed to us by our London correspondent three weeks ago. It is fair to the Bombay Millowners' Association, and to Dr. Bahadurji, who so ably represented them at the Hygienic Congress, to give that gentleman credit for this remarkable conversion. The *Times*, in some very complimentary references to Dr. Bahadurji, accepts him as "a very competent authority," and says that so far as his statements can be accepted as trustworthy they seem almost to dispose of Mr. Holt-Hallett's chief contentions. To us in Bombay this will look like a complete surrender of the whole question. To the knowledge of most of us Dr. Bahadurji's statements can be accepted as trustworthy. Many of them are matters of rudimentary knowledge to every resident in Bombay. There is no need for example for the *Times* to suggest that Dr. Bahadurji is unconsciously drawing too pleasant a picture when he describes the "well-fed, well-clad, and healthy women of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, OCT. 6.

In consequence of the terrible distress prevailing in Russia no Court balls will be given this season. The officers of the Guards have renounced champagne and a general abnegation has been resolved upon by all ranks of society. The saving thus effected will be given for the relief of the sufferers by the famine.

The distribution of funds in aid of the sufferers is being carried out in a very faulty way and is causing great dissatisfaction.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. SMITH.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The death is announced of Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury.

DEATH OF MR. PARNELL.

Mr. C. S. Parnell died at Brighton yesterday evening.

Mr. Parnell's death was due to a chill caught on Fri[illegible]t from which he sank gradually.

OBITUARY.

The death[illegible] are announced of Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., and of Sir James Robert Longden, G.C.M.G.

MISSIONARY REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Baptists have resolved to send one hundred more missionaries to Africa, India and C[illegible].

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 7.

Lord Harris accompanied by his staff will leave Poona for Ahmednagar and Sholapore on the 20th instant. At Ahmednagar His Excellency will be the guest of Mr. Waddington, C. S., and at Sholapore he will be the guest of Mr. Snow, C. S.

INVESTITURE OF THE K. C. I. E.

The investiture of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard with the insignia of Knight Commander of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire will be performed to-morrow. The following members of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire will attend. His Highness Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, Rao Bahadur Barve Kazi Shahudin, Mr. Barnett, Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, Rao Bahadurs Rande and Nulker, Mr. Campbell, Colonel Bissett, Colonel Merriman, Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Walker, Dr. Theodore Hook and Mr. Murzban, Bombay Municipality.

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

The Gold Medal contest in the Poona Volunteer Rifle meeting was shot off this morning and won by Color-Sergeant J. Mawhood by 64 points; the distances were 800 and 900 yards. In 800 yards Color-Sergeant Mawhood made 31; at 900 yards he scored 33. The second best was Lance-Corporal Carvalho who scored 53.

ARRIVAL OF THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, K.C.I.E., accompanied by his Dewan and followers arrived this evening by the Bombay passenger train. His Highness was received on the platform by Mr. Logan, C. S., Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Rao Bahadur Kelkar, Oriental Translator. Who accompanied His Highness. One of His Excellency the Governer's carriage was in waiting. The Thakore Saheb was escorted to his residence by a party of the 3rd Cavalry. The usual salute will be fired to-morrow. His Highness will pay a state visit to Lord Harris to-morrow morning and will be present at the investiture ceremony at night.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 7.

The hearing of the Commission to examine His Highness, the Nizam, was resumed at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, when two telegrams were read from Mr. Jacob stating that he was ill, and said that the Commission might go on in his absence as he trusted in the Nizam's honor, knowing he would say what was true. Mr. Woodroffe then asked if there was any likelihood of Mr Jacob coming if an adjournment was given, and offered on the Nizam's part to pay the costs of the counsel and the solicitor to the defence in going to Bombay and returning to Hyderabad later on in Mr Jocob's company. Mr Inverarity said the inference he drew from the telegrams was that Mr Jacob desired the Commission to proceed in his absence, and as the Resident said he knew the same inference, it was decided that the Nizam's examination should be proceeded with. Mr. Inverarity undertook that the admissibility of the Nizam's evidence should not be objected to on the ground of Mr. Jacob's absence, and a telegram was subsequently received from Mr. Jacob saying that he agreed to any undertaking Mr. Inverarity gave on his behalf. His Highness was then affirmed and sworn on the Koran, and was examined by Mr. Woodroffe, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk being sworn in as interpreter. His Highness spoke to the interviews with Mr. Jacob at which the purchase of the diamond for forty-six lakhs conditional on its being *pasand* or no *pasand* was mooted and discussed, the arrangement come to eventually being that half the price should be deposited in a bank to enable Mr. Jacob to get the diamond up to Hyderabad, and that if His Highness did not approve of the stone the twenty-three lakhs should be returned.

THE BHARAT UDDHAR FUND.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE OCT. 7,

Three missionaries of the Deva Dharma Mission, Lahore, on their way to Bombay, lately visited Ahmedabad where they received a warm reception and great sympathy. Large sums were subscribed to the Bharat Uddhar Fund, and their work was a great success.

PROMOTION OF SIR JOHN HUDSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 7.

On the promotion of Sir John Hudson to the rank of Lieutenant-General it is certain now that he will vacate the Meerut Command, on the first April.

THE CHITOR-OODEYPORE RAILWAY.

It is calculated, the projected railway from Chitor to Oodeypore will cost only rupees twenty-five thousand per mile, as the country to be traversed is pretty level throughout, and the bridge-work will be light.

THE CAVALRY CAMP-OF-EXERCISE AT ALIGA RH.

A portion of the Imeprial Service Cavalry from the Rajputana States and Gwalior, it is proposed, should attend the Cavalry Camp-of-Exercise at Aligarh.

GENERAL LUCK'S WINTER TOUR.

Early in November, General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry will commence his winter tour; he will arrive at Aligarh on the eleventh November, ten days prior to the Cavalry regiments beginning to arrive for the Camp-of-Exercise.

THE CHINA REGIMENT.

The battalion to be raised in India for service in Hongkong is to be known as the China Regiment. Major E. J. Barrow, 7th Bengal Cavalry, will be its Commandant.

ARMY ORDERS.

As announced before, Captain Faithful, 33rd Punjab Infantry, will probably be the second in Command with Captain Retallick, now attached to the 35th Sikhs, as Wing Commander; Lieutenant Woodcock, [illegible]th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Stewart, 45th Sikhs, may possibly be named as Adjutant and Quarter-master, respectively.

APPLICANTS FOR THE POST GF WING OFFICER.

Lieutenants Eckford and Bagley, 1st Bengal Infantry, Berger, 30th Bombay Infantry, Rowcroft, 35th Sikhs, and Watson, 30th Punjab Infantry, are applicants for the post of Wing Officer.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The Lieutenant-Governor leaves Katgodam on the 30th instant, and travels direct to Allahabad, where he intends remaining for two months.

THE POST OF MILITARY ATTACHE AT TEHERAN.

That Lieutenant-General T. E. Gordon must be seconded while holding the post of Military Attache at Teheran has been ruled by the military authorities at home.

FLOODS AT LUCKNOW, FOUR NATIVES DROWNED.

Yestesday the river at Lucknow had risen a foot since the previous night. The wooden bridge was carried away at noon and four natives drowned. Many villages on both banks are destroyed and hundreds of villagers are seeking refuge on high ground. The cellars of the Club are full of water, and there are fears, of the floor breaking up. Several inches of the floor of the Judicial Commissioner's Court having sunk and the building is declared unsafe. The lower parts of the city are under water. The river appears to be falling.

TH EURASIAN ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, OCT. 7.

The anniversary meeting of the Eurasian Anglo-Indian Association which was held this evening, marks an interesting step forward in its career. The Association having decided to drop its slight connection with the Congress, and to endeavour to secure assistance and cooperation from Anglo-Indians. In this it has been already fairly successful. The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin presided. This meeting was well supported by Europeans, including Mr. Hanna, Manager of the Madras Railway, who in an able address described his experience in the Madras Railway Company with Eurasians. He pointed out where they were of most value as railway employes and arrived at the conclusion that Eurasians should endeavour to become first-class artisans and ignoring office work. He strongly urged their qualifications as soldiers, pointing to the Madras Railway Volunteers of which he is the Colonel, as instance of the remarkably good Volunteer Corps. Mr. Garstin expressed strong concurrence with Colonel Moore's approval of the idea of throwing open the Association to Anglo-Indians. He also agreed with Mr. Hanna, that Eurasians should take to technical training rather than become clerks. Mr. Garstin warmly approved of the employment of Eurasians as soldiers, and added that the Governor held similiar opinion while, he thought, the Commander-in-Chief would not oppose it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay this evening.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Karachi yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, OCT. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

ADEN, OCT. 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperator (from Bombay, 1st instant,) arrived here this afternoon; and the same Co.'s steamer Melpomene, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅛.

The Manchester Market has been firm with hardening tendency which restricts business.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 11-16.

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 94⅝

3 per cent. French Rentes 95⅝

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 73½

4½ per cent. " 74½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106¼

Bar Silver ..... 44 13-16.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the latest Consular report, there were 24,723 Indian immigrants in the French Colony of Reunion at the end of the year 1890. Only one batch of time-expired labourers numbering 391 souls were returned to India last year, with savings amounting to nearly 11,300 francs between them.

Transactions in jute fell off to a remarkable extent in Tippera last year. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division writes that the price of jute in Tippera fell from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 1-8 per maund, and that, in consequence, the cultivators were reported in some places to have left the jute uncut. No actual distress was felt, though the extraordinary fall is said to have largely affected the revenue administration of the district.

Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, formerly Engineer of the Madras Harbour Works, is coming out to India for a couple of months this cold season to report on the scheme for constructing a harbour of refuge at Vizagapatam, which possesses several natural advantages for this purpose. An abler authority than he could hardly have been selected, and we may hope that this investigation will settle the question once for all. The scheme has long been in the air, but the construction of the East Coast Railway has given an urgency to the matter that has never before been recognised.

The advertisements in the theatrical Press must inspire the uninitiated with a sense of the talents of people who make their living by appearing on what is called the variety stage. There is one thing that is rather puzzling, and that is how all of them can be not only good, but superlatively good. There are "champion" singers and clog dancers galore, "beauty queens," "beauty's fairest queens," "London idols," "people's idols," "England's leading" this, that, and the other, "Vital sparks" and "Electric sparks." One lady proudly announces that she is the Jenny Lind of the variety stage; another slightly altering Theobald affirms that none but herself can be her parallel; yet another can say like Cæsar *veni, vidi, vici*. "Glorious successes," "unparalleled triumphs," "furores," all these desirable things are to be had by enterprising impresarios for the asking. Here one may learn that a "principal dancer" may also be "a skirt dancer," which seems to suggest that principal dancers wear no skirts, although this is perhaps hardly literally the case. One may also read much correspondence of a private and confidential character. "Many thanks to John Jones, Esquire" (every owner of a tent and every song writer is an "esquire") "for his offer of engagement," runs one. "Willy Billy Button write at once!" asks another. "Am very grateful for kind gift of a gold pencil case from R. Smith, Esquire," so runs a third. This gift of course is the consequence of one of the triumphs or furores. As to the performances the information is rather meagre. There is a "new Sheeny song" (whatever that may be) "by your humble servant," the advertiser, and it is called. "Fits you like der paper on der vall;" a composition called "How Englishmen willingly die," a proposition which seems, as the lawyers say, to be at least arguable; and such ditties as "Going to do without you," "They were a lovely pair," "They want finding," "Who'll make one more?" and "Look where I've been since then." These are the things, it seems, by which John Bull is much stirred at the present day.

The acceleration of trains on the North-Western Railway observes an up-country paper will not only be between Lahore and Karachi, but also between Lahore and Peshawur. The new time table will be introduced on October 16th. There will be a gain of 1¼ hours on the journey to and from Peshawur, and this may be increased a year hence, when the heavy gradients about Rawalpindi have been reduced. In regard to the Lahore-Karachi timing, there will be only one goods train daily instead of two. The Calcutta mail leaving Lahore at 7-30 p.m. will do the distance in 26½ hours instead of 43 hours; but the Bombay mail, starting at 7-30 a.m., will take 47 hours to reach Karachi, instead of 36 as at present. On the return journey the Bombay mail will be the quick train, a saving of 2½ hours being effected. The Calcutta mail will take 6½ hours. One fast train a day is considered sufficient to meet all requirements. The actual time of departure from Lahore will remain unchanged; but at Karachi the fast up-mail will leave at 11 p.m. and the slow (Calcutta) mail at 9 a.m., instead of 8-30 p.m. and 4-10 p.m., respectively, as now obtains.

The *Picayune* reports an outrage upon a school teacher near Arcadia in New Orleans. The school at which the young lady taught is two miles from her home. Recently, as she was returning home, a negro met her in a lonely part of the road and attacked her. Throwing her down he bound her arms with a rope and gagged her with her own pocket handkerchief. He then dragged her to the woods and tied her to a tree, where he kept her for two days and nights. Meantime the young lady was missed, and a search party started out to find her. She was discovered as stated, and told her story, though nearly dead with fatigue. She said that the negro had gone away for a time, but would soon return and in order to capture him the party hid in the neighbourhood until the man returned to the spot. He soon put in an appearance, and before he could draw a large knife found upon him, several strong men seized him. He was then tortured in the most horrible manner. He was literally skinned alive and cut to pieces, after which his body was left to the buzzards.

At twelve o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, as reported by telegram, a collision occured off Cape Colonna between the Rubattino steamer *Tarmina* and the Greek steamer *Thessalia*. The former sank, and several passengers perished. The *Thessalia*, which was itself in danger of sinking, put into the bay of Phalerum. A Greek sailing vessel saved sixteen persons. Several Englishmen were amongst those drowned; the number of persons on board the *Tarmina* was sixty, of whom forty were saved. Most of the passengers were asleep in their cabins. One whole family of nine persons were all drowned. The Greek Government has appointed an official commission to inquire into the circumstances.

Is it not about time to stop writing, or at all events to stop printing, official remarks about the common epidemics and endemics of India, and the insanitary condition of Indian villages, asks a contemporary. Year follows year with its flood of administrative and sanitary reports; and if all the remarks on the subjects we have named were cut out and bound together, the amount of repetition would surprise the authors themselves. The point is that no good comes of it, while the constant cry of "wolf" hardens people to the danger, and in these days the very cost of printing becomes a serious consideration. It is quite true that the epidemics of cholera will break out as long as people go on drinking out of filthy tanks; but the monotony of hearing for ten years exactly the same story, with only the name of a village changed, makes people callous. What is needed is a writer of reports with originality to put the grievances in some new and striking way; and that will bring the deluge.

The Empress of Austria's villa on the island of Corfu is now completed, and the artists and artisans who return from having helped to finish it are full of praises of the fine house and the lovely spot upon which it has been built. The property, a Vienna correspondent telegraphs, extends over twenty-three acres, which were planted with olives and cypress trees immediately after the place was purchased, and long before the Empress began to build her house. The property is situated in an olive-crowned valley called Casturi, twenty minutes' drive from Corfu, and the villa rises on a hill commanding a splendid view of the sea. The house is a three-storied palace in the purely Greek style, with a fine Pompeian portico, which is entirely built out of pink marble. There are thirty rooms, adorned with frescoes by Italian artists, the subjects being almost all taken from mythology. The wood used is old walnut, and the tapestries and carpets are fine specimens collected by the Empress during her voyages in the Mediterranean ports. There are numerous bronze and marble statues both in the house and around it on the terrace and in the gardens.

Municipalities in France, itis well known, have a mania for removing the old landmarks in the cities and towns under their rule. Nowadays, every little provincial place that respects itself has a Place Gambetta and a Rue Thiers. Sometimes the tradesmen in a re-named street carry on an active opposition to the proposed change, as was recently the case in the Rue de Laval in Paris, when it was rechristened the Rue Victor Masse, many of the shopkeepers putting large notices in their window: "Rue de Laval, not Rue Victor Masse." Here the objection was purely commercial. The municipality of St. Brieuc however, have succeeded in arousing a far stronger spirit of opposition by arousing religious susceptibilities. They have recently renamed a street the "Rue Renan," and the Clerical party, who are particularly strong in Western France, are up in arms. According to the Bishop of Saint Brieuc and Treguier the incident has caused the deepest pain to many of the townspeople. "I did hope," he says, "that the project would be abandoned; but this is not the case, and all Christian hearts must experience a feeling of the profoundest affliction at this insult to their faith."

"The guinea question" probably does not suggest any very difficult problem to the lay mind, but the "Lancet" deals with it in terms that are almost painfully tender and delicate. That "generous pound," we are told, has often caused more trouble than it is worth. The petty worry and disagreement which in many cases have attended the transfer of the odd shilling have no equivalent in so small a gain. Nevertheless, they continue to fret and hamper the course of affairs. Now it is a grudging patient who withholds the silver of his fee, "himself losing at the same time something both of grace and gratitude;" now the nurse; or, as in a recent disputed instance, a coroner's officer, who claims from the practitioner "this poor bloom upon the fruit of his labour." Under existing arrangements we can hardly expect, says our contemporary, to escape from the more than shillings worth of vexation which the guinea frequently brings with it.

The European labouring classes are not doing well in Alexandria, and the Vice-Consul cautions Englishmen against coming to Egypt unless well trained. In the first place a knowledge of Arabic and of at least one European language in addition to English is indispensable, and employers prefer to engage individuals personally known to them rather than strangers. Vice Consul Alban, by the way, has been told by a dealer at Alexandria that, when making his orders in England at some of the largest houses, he has seen foreigners enter and be unable to find any one on the premises who could converse with them. "I can hardly conceive," adds Mr. Alban, "that many export houses in England can be so far behind the times as this, though there are still very many who persist in sending circulars and price lists to foreign countries written in English only, regardless of the fact that, to a large proportion of the persons for whose benefit they are intended, the English technical terms, weights and measres, are utterly unintelligible."

Another strike of Paris Cafe waiters is threatened. They object to the existing rule laid down by most of their employers that they are not to have beards or moustaches but only whiskers. Why should not waiters have beards, they ask, as well as any other class of men. Apart from the inconvenience of the daily shave they complain that when they get away from their cafes the cut of their whiskers betrays their calling. It is, they urge, impossible for a waiter, however well he may dress, to pass for a bourgeois of indepen lent means, or for a member of one of the more respected professions. People associate them with tips, and despise them. The waiters also want regular salaries. Landlords not only do not pay the waiters, but require the waiters to pay them for their situations, on the ground that the chance of obtaining tips is a market value. In large cafes, the waiters pay as much as ten francs a day to the master, while in small ones it is from one to three or four francs. The great grievance, however, is the interdiction of the beard.

Writing to the *Daily News* from Sy[illegible] correspondent calls attention to the lawlessness which continues to prevail in Crete. Armed bands of Mussulmans, he declares, overrun the country, committing murder, robbery and outrage with an audacity arising from a conviction that they have nothing to fear from the authorities. In the district of Candie alone, more than twenty-five murders have been committed out of pure deviltment in less than two months. Remonstrances were addressed to the Sultan on the subject by one hundred of the principal Christian inhabitants, and a reinforcement of one hundred soldiers were brought over by the Governor-General, Djevat Pasha, but he held out little hope that the persecution would cease. It was the fault of the mayors, he said, if outrages had taken place, as though it was the business of the mayors, and not of the police, to preserve the peace. As a matter of fact the murders continued, and numbers of instances are given. The Christians, it appears, show the utmost patience, but there is a limit to this, and there is only too good reason for apprehending a serious rising. "The question at present is," says our correspondent, "will Europe, which makes such sacrifices of men and money for the negroes of the Congo and other peoples of savage Africa, remain deaf to the cries of anguish and despair of this heroic Christian population, which only asks to live and work in peace?" A correspondent obviously did not know what high honours are awaiting Djevat Pacha. It would surprise him to hear that the Governor-General of Crete has been rewarded for his incompetence by being made Grand Vizier.

An account of Miss Marsden's visit to the lepers of Siberia was given, the other evening, in Birmingham by her friend Miss Field, who accompanied her as far as Omsk. It was a missionary Bishop of the Russian Church who told Miss Marsden of the remote colony of lepers among the Siberians of the North-East beyond Yakutsk. The missionary gave her a vivid description of the melancholy life and the sore distresses of these outcasts, but added that they were said to have discovered a herb which gave promise of being an efficacious remedy for leprosy if used early and under more favourable sanitary circumstances than theirs. Miss Marsden undertook her journey of 9,000 miles in order to find this herb and to attend to the wants of the wretched lepers. It was a journey of great hardships. For part of it, as Miss Field has told a friend, she and Miss Marsden had to travel lying on their backs on the luggage stowed in the bottom of an open sledge, and were fearfully shaken by the rough, snowy roads. The huts in which they had to take shelter at nights were miserable places with no beds. Their food was of the plainest description, and the only satisfaction they had in their travels was in visiting the sick and the prisoners in the hospitals and prisons, which are abundantly recruited from the forty thousand constantly on the march from Russia to Siberia. When Miss Field turned homewards to seek for further financial aid for her friend's mission, Miss Marsden had still 7,000 miles to go. A great part of the distance had to be traversed on horseback over the roughest and most primitive bridle paths in the remote country beyond Yakutsk.

M. Jules Verne has been amusing himself and the readers of the *Petit Journal* by speculating as to what will be the daily life of people a thousand years hence. The idea is extremely old, as may be seen by referring to a book published in the last century, wherein the citizen Mercier, the same whose entertaining "Tableau de Paris" Charles Dickens knew and praised, attempted to show to them what was to happen in the year 2,000. As science extends her dominions it is noticeable how increasingly ambitious such forecasts become. Mercier, could he have really foreseen what was to have happened, would doubtless have been quite content to describe the wonders of express trains, electric lighting, telegraphs, telephones, and a thousand and one appliances which no longer now-a-days excite our wonderment. Nothing will satiafy M. Verne, however, but aerial trains travelling at the rate of 625 miles an hour, a trans-Atlantic tubular service, conveying the traveller from London to New York in 295 minutes.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

Owing to Vikar-ul-Oomra's team having scratched there was no match yesterday afternoon. As we stated yesterday, two of the Paigah best men have fallen sick, and it was proposed to play with substitutes, but this arrangement was abandoned.

We have received the following intimation:—Owing to the Paigah team having been scratched this morning the match between that team and the Golconda team will not come off, and the Golconda team will therefore meet the 7th Hussars in the final match on Saturday, at 4 p.m.

A match will probably be played between Poona and Bombay on Friday.

F. A. PREVOST,
Honorary Secretary for Polo.

October 7.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anybody who presumes, even in his small way, to endeavour to introduce a reform, however needed, must not be surprised if he raises a hornet's net round his devoted head. He must not mind if his motives are villified or misunderstood. It is a bit of tactics as old as the hills for the thief to turn round and accuse the Kotwal, as the native proverb puts it—"*Chor kotwal ne dande.*" Even if I confess to a shade of disappointment at finding so sober, experienced, and fair-minded a journalist as yourself talking gravely of the Tammany ring, and all sorts of other abominations, I know I must bear with equanimity and without grumbling the charge of jobbery which you think it right to make against me, almost without disguise. It is not a heavy burden to bear, so long as I am myself conscious of the integrity of my motives. But I hope you will permit me to point out that in your leader of to-day on the question of the appointment of Municipal Executive Engineer you have incorrectly stated several, and forgotten a number of other facts, which simply destroy your theory of a job. Let me state them briefly:—

1. The Corporation are in possession of the question of proceeding with the construction of the second section of the Drainage Scheme.

2. That the work was only delayed to obtain the opinion of an expert, Mr. Baldwin Latham, and to settle the question of the outfall.

3. That the opinion has been obtained, and the question of outfall settled by Government.

4. That the work must now be taken in hand, and the post of Engineer in charge thereof must be created.

5. That Mr. Baldwin Latham has recommended Mr. Walton as eminently fitted for it.

6. That such an appointment with Mr. Walton to fill it is not a new one.

7. That Mr. Walton was for years special Engineer in charge of drainage works in the first section, which are now completed.

8. That Mr. Braham was in charge of the office of Executive Engineer during all this period.

9. That the present is the proper time, and the Corporation the legal body, to create a similar appointment for the second section, so that provision for it may be made in the next Budget, the preparation of which must commence next month.

I think the above facts show that the motion of which I have given notice does not seek to saddle the Municipality with the cost of another Executive Engineer, who is not wanted. On the contrary the time has arrived when another must be provided, and I am sure I will not prove a false prophet when I say that you will be found foremost in helping to provide one.—Yours, &c.,

October, 7. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

[We did not impute motives, but pointed to the inevitable tendency of the course proposed, and now, we believe, on reflection abandoned. Mr. Mehta is quite mistaken when he supposes that there is a precedent for the proposal to supersede Mr. Walton in his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer and give that post to Mr. M. C. Murzban for five years, while Mr. Walton should get merely an acting appointment, terminable at any time. Nothing of the kind was done or dreamed of when Mr. Walton was placed on special duty and Mr. Braham acted for him in the discharge of the duties of the Engineering Department. Mr. Mehta makes no effort to vindicate the scheme submitted by [illegible] against our contention that it was unconstitutional and illegal for the Corporation having no power to create an office or [illegible]olument in the manner proposed.—[ED. *B. G.*]

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GA[illegible]TTE."

SIR,—The news that Mr. M. P. Mehta has withdrawn his proposal to oust Mr. Rienzi Walton in favour of other nominee was received this afternoon with general satisfaction, but it is to be earnestly hoped that the gentlemen who compose the real majority of the Corporation will not, on that account, fail to appear in their places at 3 o'clock on Thursday, as it is impossible to know for certain what turn things may take till the vote is actually recorded. Mr. Mehta has the instincts of a gentleman, but it does not necessarily follow that all those who usually act along with him on the Corporation are similarly endowed.—Yours, &c.,

October 7. A MEMBER.

THE KONKAN MAIL SERVICE.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Postmaster-General by about three hundred signatories:—

Bombay, 25th August, 1891.

To J. DeC Atkins, Esquire, Acting Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Sir,—We beg respectfully to bring to your notice that during eight months of the year, viz., October to May, the mail service between Bombay and Goa is performed by the Bombay steam Navigation Company on receipt of a subsidy from Government.

2. The said company despatches from Bombay, for the purpose of conveying passengers and mails to coast ports two steamers every day—one starting in the morning at 7 a.m. with passengers and mails for ports between Bombay and Jaygad and the other at noon doing the same service for ports between Jaygad and Goa.

3. It is well-known that as at present arranged the mail trains from Ahmedabad, Jabulpur, Nagpur, and Poona arrive at Bombay in the morning just about the time the company's steamer leaves Bombay with mails and passengers for the coast ports between this and Jaygad, a distance of nearly a hundred miles; and consequently passengers, as well as letters, money, orders and parcels which arrive in Bombay by the morning mail-trains for the places situated between Bombay and Jaygad are detained in Bombay till the following morning.

4. This detention causes great hardship and inconvenience to the public, and we beg to bring it to your notice, as we know that the postal authorities are always anxious to look to the convenience of the public and always afford facilities for the speedy despatch and delivery of letters, &c.

5. As the contract with the Company for carrying mails for coast ports during the next fair season will soon be entered into, we respectfully request, for the inconvenience stated above, the company be asked to alter the time of despatching their morning steamers for ports between Bombay and Jaygad from 7 to 9 or 9-30 a.m. to enable the Post Office to despatch the same day letters, &c., which have arrived by the morning trains from up-country, so as to avoid their being detained in Bombay for 24 hours. This arrangement will also secure the despatch of letters posted at Bombay till 7 a.m. for places between this and Jaygad the same day.

6. The alteration in the starting time of the morning steamer, as suggested above, will in no way interfere with her return voyage to Bombay if she continue her journey without staying at Dabhol for about a couple of hours, as at present, on return to that port from Jaygad. The stoppage at Dabhol appears altogether to be unnecessary.

7. In conclusion, we need scarcely add that the alteration of time, as suggested, will be of immense convenience to Bombay passengers as well as those coming here by the morning mail-trains for travelling to coast ports.—We remain, yours, &c.

Paris now claims to drink the best tea that can be bought for money. Formerly the French did not drink it to any extent, and it was difficult to get it, even at a high price. But since the English introduced the fashion of the five o'clock tea the French adopted the custom. Tea is beginning to supersede coffee, which the French have always thought they could make better than any other people. In England the idea obtains that French water is not adapted for the making of tea. But the French do not agree with this idea, and consume tea in large quantities.

During the past [illegible] home have reported th[illegible] personages. On Tuesda[illegible] burg, died; the same da[illegible] of the Earl of Portsmou[illegible] fact that the Right Hon, [illegible] cumbed to his prolonged [illegible] has died at Brighton [illegible] When the last mail left it w[illegible] Smith continued to improve a[illegible] go several short cruises in hi[illegible] hon. gentleman had been so ill[illegible] however, that it was accepted a[illegible] he would not return to his place [illegible] the House of Commons, but would [illegible] be elevated to the peerage before t[illegible] present Parliament. Mr. Smith [illegible] Duke street, Grosvenor-square, in [illegible] was educated at Tavistock C[illegible] and became a partner in the wel[illegible] the Strand. In July, 1865, he unsu[illegible] tested Westminster in the Conser[illegible] but his candidature was renewed w[illegible] November, 1868, when he defeated Mr. John Stuart Mill. He continued to sit for Westminster down to his death, having been returned at the head of the poll in 1874. He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from February, 1874, till August 8, 1877, when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and a Cabinet Minister, in succession to the late Mr. Ward Hunt. He went out of office on the retirement of the Conservatives in April, 1880, and was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1885. On Sir W. Hart Dykes' retirement he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but Parliament was dissolved and Mr. Smith only held the office for six days. In the next Parliament on Lord Randolph Churchill's retirement he became First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith was a member of the first and second School Boards for London, his retirement in 1874 being occasioned by the pressure of official duties. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L. in 1879; and he was presented with the freedom of the Stationers' Company in 1880. He was a magistrate for Hertfordshire and the Liberty of St. Alban's, and a member of the Council of King's College, London.

The following sketch of his career, which recently appeared in the columns of a political opponent, may be taken as indicative of the general good feeling manifested towards Mr. Smith:—

The new Session finds Mr. William Henry Smith in his old place. If we may credit the discoveries of the gossips, Lord Salisbury found himself confronted during the recess with a difficulty almost as embarrassing as the necessity of appointing a new Bishop. This was the possibility of having to select a new Leader for the House of Commons. But, happily for the comfort of the Prime Minister, and the usefulness of the House of Commons, Mr. Smith's health has proved equal to his patriotism, and the head of the Government is saved from the necessity of determining between the claims of Mr. Goschen and the Party preference for Mr. Balfour.

The right hon. gentleman has led the House of Commons since the opening of the Session of 1887; and he has done so with very considerable success. His success consists solely in his modesty, aided by dissimulated innocence. It would be to discount the developments of the future too heavily, were we to affirm that the heroic Leader, like the heroic legislator, is played out. But it is perfectly fair to say that we live at a time when the preference is for plain, matter-of-fact men as well as measures. Mr. Smith is a plain, matter-of-fact man; Mr. Gladstone is not. Mr. Smith approaches the House of Commons as if it were a body of business men. Mr. Gladstone approaches it with the spirit and bearing of a fallen god, who is searching in a lower state for a sphere for his deseptred power. It has been more than once asserted, even by his friends, that the Leader of the Opposition does not, with all his cunning and all his experience, understand human nature. It used to be a subject of bitter complaint amongst his own officials in the days of the long disastrous opposition of 1874-80, that the moment Lord Hartington had brought the Liberal Party into a state of harmony, Mr. Gladstone would leave his retirement, and cutting through his successor's following like a fiery meteor, split it in twain. It must certainly be said that Mr. Smith's reign has been marked by fewer "rows" in the House than have marked the reign of Mr. Gladstone in the same character. This is due not to the want of firmness, or to excessive tolerance, or to pusillanimity. It is attributable simply to tact. Mr. Smith has never attempted to "drive" the House. He has taken it into his confidence; has treated its Members as human beings endowed with a full sense of their own duty, as well as with the instincts of fairness and justice. The melancholy spectacle of a good man struggling with adversity has not been rendered hourly so familiar by Mr. Smith as Mr. Gladstone rendered it. The present Leader is not brilliant. His speeches are not rousing in quality; but it remains to be proved that a [illegible]ing Leader is the best guide for the House of Commons. Mr. Smith has pointed the exception, and the exception in his case, when supported by the fat Statute-book, may establish the rule.

The First Lord of the Treasury entered Parliament as Member for Westminster in 1868. At that time it stood out before the nation as a city. It was accounted the "Blue Riband" of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith fought two contests before victory smiled upon his cause, and, wresting the constituency, as he did, from John Stuart Mill, he forthwith became in the eyes of West-end society a *persona grata* to the Conservatives—an *enfant terrible* to the Liberals. This was before the age of the political "block" system, before Parliament partitioned off its constituencies as the pioneers of a new prairie city parcel out its divisions. The Member for Westminster might have jibbed excusably at being turned into the Member for the Strand. It is not an elevating designate Parliamentary. People who don't know much about it are accustomed, we believe, to look upon the Strand as a somewhat raffish thoroughfare, much affected by wicked men and the trailing daughters of Circe. This, of course, is an illusion, if not a libel, but in a political sense it has no application any way. Mr. Smith entered Parliament as a Liberal-Conservative, and his public actions in the House of Commons have tended to crystallise that species of political faith. Men at the time were disposed to laugh at the Liberal-Conservative, just as they made merry afterwards over the Conservative working-man. Mr. Smith showed his orthodoxy by voting against the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and he gave hostages to his prophetic soul by pledging himself to "oppose any plan for giving a separate Parliament to Ireland." Whether he will be able to redeem that pledge against the evolution of Party politics will depend, of course, upon the Parliament to be voted. There is more than one way through a gate. Mr. Gladstone is not infallible; and his Bill of 1886 does not mark the finality of invention.

As soon as the Conservative Government of 1874 came in, Mr. Smith was given office. He began to dip his hands into the affairs of the State in the not inglorious character of Secretary to the Treasury. In August, 1877, he was made a Cabinet Minister, and given charge of the Fleet. At the Admiralty he was a distinct success, socially. The Admiralty was a routine body. It had no speculation in its eye; retrenchment was the main purpose of each Minister who came to rule at Whitehall, at the sign of the dolphius, until with the fatal denouement of 1886—when, in the picturesque language of Captain Bedford Pim, "the Fleet was found to be rotten from truck to keel"—came the famous memorandum by Lord Charles Beresford. But at that time Mr. Smith had taken the British Army in hand. Next we find him playing the part of an interim Chief Secretary; afterwards he addressed "Mr. Speaker" as First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House.

The right hon. gentleman is very genial, concluded the writer, a man of solid and benevolent aspect, the "Mr. Pickwick" of politics, or, if it be preferred, a Cabinet Mr. Cheerybles. His connection with the great book and news distributing firm of W. H. Smith, of which he is the titular head—the great purveyors of light pemmican for the mind—is well known. The right hon. gentleman, who is very wealthy, has many houses, Greenlands, and his home in Grosvenor-place being his favourites, because the most useful. His yacht, the Pandora, is a large, comfortable schooner, which it is almost affectation for a gentleman to possess who makes so little use of it. Amongst his colleagues the First Lord of the Treasury is popular, and it is a mere truism to say that in the House itself he has not a single enemy—not even in Mr. Healy. He is a great worker, and cannot plead, as Etia pleaded, that if he "Comes in late he goes away early." He sees the Speaker out of the Chair and generally into it, and daily he may be seen walking briskly and smiling to the Treasury at an hour when most of his followers are still in bed.

THE LATE MR. C. S. PARNELL.

Parnell, Charles Stewart, M.P., was born in 1846, at Avondale, co. Wicklow. He was descended from an old English family that passed over from Congleton,

...rnell's great ...eld for many years ...xchequer in the Irish ...r than vote for the Act ...arnell, Sir John's son, ...he House of Commons, ...Lord Congleton in 1841. ...s a daughter of Admiral ...ed American naval officer, ...private schools in England, ...o Magdalen College, Cam... ...of some duration in the ...rned to his home in Wicklow, ...heriff of the county in 1874. ...attempt to enter public life ...contesting the county of Dublin with ...or on the latter's acceptance of office ...the Duchy of Lancaster in the second ...Lord Beaconsfield. He was defeated ...ing majority, but in the following ...was returned for the county of Meath, ...he late Mr. John Martin. For some ...prominent part in the proceedings of ...during the Session of 1876 he attracted ...by engaging in one or two prolonged ...stubborn conflicts with the Government. In February, 1877, he made his first appearance as a legislator, introducing "The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill," the object of which was to facilitate the purchase of their holdings by the tenantry of the disestablished Irish Church. In the beginning of 1878, Mr. Parnell was elected President, instead of Mr. Butt, of the Irish organisation in England, known as the Home Rule Confederation, and from this time forward Mr. Butt practically ceased to be the leader of the Irish party. The sessions of 1878 and 1879 were practically a repetition of the proceedings of 1877. In 1878, a committee was appointed to discuss the best means for putting down "obstruction," and Mr. Parnell was appointed a member, and took an active part in examining the various witnesses called. At the close of the session of 1879, Mr. Parnell entered upon a new and important epoch in his career. There had been a succession of three bad harvests in Ireland; the country was threatened with deep and wide-spread distress; and the time was ripe for starting a new movement for reform of the relations betweeen landlord and tenant. Mr. Parnell, took an active part in the general election, and was himself elected for three constituencies—Meath, Mayo, and Cork city; he selected the last-named constituency. At the meeting of the new Irish party after the election, he was chosen leader of the Irish party instead of Mr. Shaw, who had succeeded Mr. Butt. Immediately after the meeting of the new Parliament, Mr. Parnell called for the introduction of a measure to deal with the Irish land question; and shortly after, the Government brought in the Disturbance Bill, which, having been passed by the House of Commons, was afterwards rejected by the House of Lords. In the autumn of 1880 he took an active part in organising the Land League, which rapidly grew to be the most powerful of modern Irish movements. In November of this year, informations were laid by the Irish Attorney-General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Land League executive; the trial opened at Dublin on the 28th of December, and finally, after nineteen days' hearing, ended in a disagreement of the jury. In the opening of the Session of 1881, the Government brought in a Coercion Bill, and to this measure, as well as to an Arms Bill, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues offered a fierce and obstinate opposition, prolonged over seven weeks. There were many exciting and tumultuous scenes, and on the 3rd of February he and 34 of his followers were removed by the sergeant-at-arms for causing obstruction in the House of Commons. The Land Act having been passed into law, Mr. Parnell presided at a Land League Convention, at which it resolved that the "Act should be tested" by means of certain selected cases; he was present afterwards at several large Land League demonstrations; and on the 13th October he was arrested and conveyed to Kilmainham Gaol. The Government immediately afterwards proclaimed the Land League as an illegal association, and Mr. Parnell and his colleagues issued the "No Rent" manifesto. Mr. Parnell remained in Kilmainham Gaol till April 10, 1882, when he was released on *parole* in order to attend the funeral of a relative. On May 2nd following, he was formally released, as well as his colleagues, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. Then followed the resignation of Mr. Forster, and Lord Cowper, the murders in the Phœnix Park, and the stormy debates on the Crimes Bill. The freedom of the city had been voted to Mr. Parnell during his imprisonment by Dublin and other places, and on Jan. 3, 1882, he and Mr. Dillon attended in the City Hall, Dublin, to receive the honour. In the session of 1882 he took an active part in procuring the passing of the Arrears Act, and of the Tramways and Labourers Acts in the session of 1883. A national subscription to Mr. Parnell was started in the spring of 1883, and a sum of £35,000 is said to have been raised among the Irish at home and in America, and presented to him. He still, however, retained his popularity and his power. The Land League was revived under the name of the National League, and Mr. Parnell took his place at its head. He inspired all the policy of the Irish parliamentary party during the session of 1884 and 1885; and on the dissolution, when the Irish people first voted on a general household suffrage, he nominated every Nationalist candidate, and came back to Westminster with 85 followers. It was to meet this new situation that Mr. Gladstone proposed Home Rule, in which of course, he was supported by Mr. Parnell and the whole strength of his party. After the defeat and the new elections, Mr. Parnell proposed a Bill to suspend evictions, and practically to reduce rent by one-half. The Bill did not pass. Mr. Parnell's relations with Mrs. O'Shea and their result the split in the party and the decline of his popularity are too well known for a review here.

THE LATE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

Isaac Newton Wallop, fifth Earl of Portsmouth, was born in 1825, and married the eldest daughter of the third Earl Carnarvon. He was educated at Rugby. The family is one of the oldest in England and is stated to have been seated in Hants at a period antecedent to the Conquest. Several of its members sat in the House of Commons in the time of the Charles. The second earl's maternal grandmother was niece and co-heir of the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton. The new earl is Viscount Lymington, who was born in 1855, and in 1885 married one of the Pease family, of Darlington, the head of which is now Sir Joseph Pease, president of the International Peace and Arbitration Society and the Anti-Opium, agitator whose paper, the *Northern Echo*, Mr. Stead used to edit before he was appointed to succeed Mr. Morley on the *Pall Mall Gazette*. By his death a vacancy is created in the representation of North Devonshire. Viscount Lymington as a Liberal-Unionist carried the seat at last election by a majority of 1,689 over his opponent, Mr. W. H. Walker, the Liberal Candidate. According to "Mems. about Members" he distinguished himself at Balioi and as president of the Union was famous for an aristocratic lisp, a frank absence of mind and an unconscious humour, which greatly delighted the undergraduates of his day, especially when he entered, as he was fond of doing, on to the dangerous ground of percentages and statistics.

THE LATE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

King Charles, of Wurtemberg (Karl Friedrich Alexander), whose death is announced by Reuter, was the eldest son of the late King William I., was born on March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 he allied himself with Austria, but on August 23 signed a treaty of alliance with Prussia; and in the French war of 1870 his army fought with the Prussians. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married in July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., late Czar of Russia. His Majesty will be succeeded by Prince Wilhelm, nephew of the late king, and son of Princess Katherine, the King's elder sister. Wurtemburg was a duchy and electorate until the peace of Presbury in 1805. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,769,200 marks with additional grants of 293,960 marks for the other members of the royal family.

A TRAVELLER in Texas says that he was riding along a cattle trail near the New Mexico line when he met a rather pompous-looking native of the region, who introduced himself as Colonel Huggins of Devil's River. "Were you a colonel in Confederate army?" "No, sah." On the Union side, then?" "No, sah, nevah was in no wah." "Belong to the Texas Rangers?" "No, sah, I do not." "Ah, I see, you command one of the State Militia regiments." "No, sah, I don't. Don't know nothing about soldiering?" "Where, then, did you get the rank of Colonel?" "I se kunnel by marriage, sah." "By marriage! How's that?" "I married the widow of a kunnel, sah! kunnel Thompson of Waco."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. B. Carroll occupied the chair and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji A. M. Dharamsi, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS ON THE TANSA PROJECT.

The Committee resumed consideration of letter No. 14108, dated 15th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding a report which was published last week from the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, showing the probable financial results of the Tansa project as they present themselves to him.

Colonel Merewether moved and Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded that letter dated 11th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer, Tansa water works, showing the probable financial results of the construction of the Tansa water works, be forwarded to the Corporation, and that the Corporation be recommended to sanction (1) the payment of net probable excess over the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 150,000, (after allowing for credits for reclaimed land at Arthur Road half value of dead stock, and value of pipes and special castings not used in the works amounting to Rs. 144,532) namely Rs. 56,040 on account of compensation for land; Rs. 46,785 for sewers, gearing, &c., in the outlet works; and that a alteration in the parapet of the outlet ladder and Rs. 48,000 for pay of establishment to be retained from the beginning of 1892-93, until the works are taken over by the Water Works Department in October 1892, and (2) the payment of the said excess of Rs. 1,50,000, from the premia received on the instalments already raised of the Tansa loan which amount to Rs. 256,496-1-0, after meeting all expenses incidental to the raising of such instalments; that the Commissioner be requested by the Corporation to submit proposals as to how and from what funds the credits aggregating Rs. 144,132, are proposed to be realised on account of the Tansa loan.

The motion on being put to the vote was carried.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TANSA WATER.

The Committee also considered letter No. 14184, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer, on the subject of the Water Works Loan proposed to be entered in the budget for 1892-93, to provide for the distribution of the water supply after the introduction of the Tansa supply.

Bombay, 16th September 1891.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a letter from the Executive Engineer on the subject of the water works loan proposed to be included in the next budget. I regret that my imminent departure, and the pressure of immediate duties, deprive me of the time necessary to discuss Mr. Walton's proposals at length, but they are the result of very careful consideration with myself, and his report is so clear and full, that I trust the absence of a long report from me will not prejudice the Standing Committee in considering it.—I have, &c.,—H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner.

The following are extracts from report of Executive Engineer:—

Bombay, 12th September 1891.

It is proposed to distribute the augmented supply as follows:—

A. Tulsi.—The supply from Tulsi Lake will continue to pass as usual to the Malabar Hill Reservoir. From the reservoir it will be distributed to Malabar and Khambala Hills to Esplanade, Fort, North and South, and Colaba. This district has a population of about 100,000; and as the Tulsi supply is about 4½ millions of gallons daily, the average supply per head, if the whole supply be used, will be 45 gallons. The districts east and west of Girgam Road, which are now supplied with Tulsi Water, will be in future supplied with Tansa Water.

B. Vehar through 32" main.—This supply will continue to be sent to Bhandarwada Reservoir, and from thence will be distributed to the districts of Mount Road, Matharpakadi, Mazagon, Dongri, Mandvi, the Docks and Frere Road. The population is about 130,000, the delivery of the 32" main into Bhandarwada Reservoir is about 7 millions of gallons daily; and the supply per head would be 54 gallons if the whole quantity were consumed. It should be noted that pending the construction of another service reservoir the existing service reservoirs will be liable to be called upon to tide over, as well as possible, the intervals of reduced supply due to the failure of any of the mains within the Island; and so far as practicable it is thought desirable that they should have a reserve capacity beyond that which they are regularly called upon for, in the supply of their own particular district.

C. Vehar 24" main.—This main will supply direct from the Lake to Kurla, Bandra, Sion, Dharavi, Mahim, (northern portion) and Sivri and part of Parel. The population is about 100,000. The discharge of the pipe will vary according as the draw off in the district increases or decreases the head. It is taken at 3 millions daily and the consumption per head per day will be for that quantity 30 gallons.

The two Vehar mains on this basis would therefore draw off 10 millions of gallons daily. The Vehar Lake (not supplemented by Pawai is not equal to this draw off except in good rainfall seasons, and 9 millions is the most that should be counted upon, unless aided by some other supply which may be either Tansa, Tulsi or Pawai.

D. Tansa.—The Tansa supply will be distributed direct from the Tansa main to the whole of the City not appropriated under A, B, and C. This will be the greater part of the Native City, Kamathipura, Byculla, Chinchpokli, Warli and part of Parel. The population is about 500,000. The maximum supply 17 millions of gallons daily, and the possible consumption 34 gallons per head per day.

In the event of any one of the 4 supply mains failing, its district would be divided amongst the others and the storage in the reservoirs drawn upon until the repairs were effected, and to facilitate this there are now, or will be shortly, connections between (1) the Tulsi supply main at Mahalaxmi and the Tansa main; (2) the Tulsi delivery main from Malabar Hill Reservoir and the Tansa main, both at the north (Chaopati) and south (Dhobi Talao) ends; (3) the Vehar 24" and the Tansa main; (4) the Vehar 32" and the Tansa main at Chinchpokli; (5) the Bhandarwada Reservoir and the Tansa District at Babula Tank; (6) the Vehar 24" and 32" at Kurla. It will have been noted that the Tansa supply is distributed direct, and that there is at present no means of temporarily supplying its district except from the existing service reservoirs in the City, which only contain practically 36 hours' supply. On the 50 miles of Tansa duct there will certainly be breaks, which on account of the distances involved, the inaccessibility of the duct, the time required to shut off and empty and to recharge the siphons and conduit, will require much more than 2 days to make good. It is therefore proposed to constitute the Vehar Lake into the service reservoir for the Tansa supply,—a purpose for which, by its situation in fairly close proximity to Bombay; its elevation, sufficient, on the one hand, to give a fairly satisfactory pressure in Bombay, and, on the other hand, commanded by the Tansa duct, the waters of which in time of surplus will flow into Vehar Lake; and its ample capacity, one foot being equal to 20 days' supply from Tansa at 17 millions of gallons daily, it is admirably adapted.

Provision has already been made for passing when required water from the Tansa duct into Vehar Lake. Provision is now required for suppplying the Tansa main from Vehar Lake with 17 millions of gallons daily. It has been suggested that the Tulsi Lake should be consituted the reserve. The objections which appear to me to be fatal to this proposal are—(1) the supply to the Tansa duct would draw off 1 foot in depth in from 3 to 4 days; (2) the quantity so drawn off cannot be returned by gravitation; (3) the connection would be 10 miles farther from Bombay than the proposed connection with Vehar Lake. To better secure the regularity of the supply to the City it is necessary to renew a portion of the Vehar 32" main which was laid in salt earth across the Kurla Flats, and which has for several years been in a critical condition; it is so far corroded that we dare not now close the sluices on the Bombay side, until those on the Vehar side have been closed. Any extra pressure brought on the main will cause a burst somewhere on this section. Having got the water into the City we require several extensions of large mains to secure a regular and equitable supply to all places and elevations.

They are:—

(*A*) A 24" main from Chaopati along Queen's Road to the Frere Fountain, Fort. This main is for the distribution of Tulsi water to all places south of and including Carnac Road, *i.e.*, Esplanade, Fort, (north and south), and Colaba. This main has been already sanctioned by the Corporation, and the tender for laying the pipes has been accepted and the work commenced. In the district supplied by this main, an 18" main is proposed from Frere Fountain along Horaby Road to the Victoria Terminus. Along Hornby Road there is at present only an old 6" reducing to 3" pipe. Also 9" mains in Forbes and Hamam Streets in completion of those recently laid and a 12" main in Paltan Road in which there is no main at present.

(*B*) A 32 inches main from the end of the Tansa 48" main at Chinchpokli Station along Arthur, Ripon and Morland Roads and Kharshedji Sukhlaji Street to Grant Road, there joining the 32" main. The existing 27" main along Arthur Road from Chinchpokli Station will carry Tansa water to the Gowalia, Gamdevi, Chaopati Girgam, Phanaswari and Dhobi Talao Districts. It will be noted on looking at the map, that there is not at present any other large main for the supply of the street service mains in the rapidly developing Agripada District, and the residents in Bellasis Road and Kamathipura know how deficient the pressure is in these localities. This new 32 inches main will also enable the Vehar 32" main supply being given in the event of any break between Chinchpokli and Bhandarwada Reservoir. (C) A 24 inches main from the junction of Kalachowki and Parel Roads along Kalachowki, Sivri, Jakeria Bander Road and new Golanji Hill Road. This rapidly increasing district—4 mills being already at work—is dependent on an old 3 inches pipe and sufficient water cannot be got for drinking purposes, the consumption by the mills for trade purposes being specially stipulated against. An 18 inches branch from this new 24 inches main along Ghorapdeo Road and Mount Road. Here also for the greater part there is only a 3" pipe and great scarcity existed during the last hot season, although the sluices were left open continually so as to give a constant supply. This branch will also enable water from Bhandarwada Reservoir to be supplied to Sivri District in the event of any stoppage in the usual supply.

(*D*) A 48" main (or 2 of 32 inches diameter) from the Tansa 48" main along Elphinstone Road under both the railways to the Tulsi pipe line and thence southwards along the Tulsi pipe line a 32 inches main to Fergusson Road with an 18" main along Fergusson Road westward from the Tulsi pipe line to the junction with Haines Road and Warli Road. When the new road laid down in continuation of DeLisle Road is constructed, a 32" main will be required along it from the end of the 48" main at Elphinstone Road, but provision is not made for the cost of this main in the estimates which follow.

(*E*) An 18" main from the 21" main Girgam Road along Kolbhat Street, New Hanuman Lane, Jenjikar Street and Bhandari Street to Dongri Street with a 12" branch for Chakla Street south and 9" branch for Chakla Street and Nagdevi Street northwards. This is in completion of the 9" pipes laid recently in Kalbadevi, Shaik Memon Street and Samuel Street. The only other extension provided for is that along Tank Bandar Road, Mazagon, in continuation of the 6" Coppersmith Street already laid.

The estimated cost of these mains is Rs. 9,31,190, if considered as a separate undertaking. The cost of a cast-iron 48" main similar to that of the Tansa main from Vehar Lake to Ghatkoper (the nearest point of junction) would be Rs. 8,26,600. And of a 32" cast-iron main to replace that along the Kurla Flats Rs. 1,84,800. The total cost for the three undertakings would be Rs. 19,42,590. The proposal recommended is therefore for a steel main from Vehar Lake to Kurla, commencing with a diameter of 60 inches and reducing by 3" changes to 45 inches in 6 sections of about 5,700 feet in length each. When this main has been completed, to remove the 32" main of a length of about 30,300 feet. Of this a portion, about 7,000 feet in length across the Kurla flats, is worthless as pipe. The balance laid in sweet earth is, so far as experience indicates, in a reliable condition both externally and internally; the metal is of first rate quality and after being cleaned, retarred and tested, they would efficiently serve to lay in Bombay. Under this arrangement, Revenue should transfer to Capital rupees one lakh, which it would, under the preceding scheme, have to pay for renewing the old 32" main,—a charge which should not fall on Capital. The total cost of this scheme is—

Main in Bombay	Rs.	9,31,190	
Less—Value of 32" pipes to be received from Vehar Line..	„	3,00,325	
	Rs.		6,30,865
Cost of Steel main	„		„ 9,41,300
	Rs.		15,72,165

or Rs. 23,240 less than the preceding estimate of Rs 16,00,855.

The only alternative proposal which appears to require consideration, is to carry the steel main 60" to 45" to Ghatkopar only instead of Kurla; to renew the Kurla 32" main with 32" pipes received from the Vehar Lake section, were the steel main would be on the same line, and to utilize the balance of 32" pipes only in Bombay. The scheme has the advantage of reduced present first cost as follows:—

	Rs.
The Steel main 60" to 45" Vehar to Ghatkopar ..	6,30,740
Cost of mains in Bombay	9,31,191
Cost of laying 32" main across Flats at Kurla	24,500
	15,86,430
Less—Credit for balance of old 32" pipes	85,000
	15,01,430

being Rs. 71,185 less than for the preceding scheme. Of this Rs. one lakh, as before, should be found by Revenue.

Against the advantage of reduced first cost, there are several disadvantages as compared with the scheme recommended. These are—(1) With the large steel main brought down to Kurla the risk of stoppage on the Tansa main would be reduced to the 6 miles of single line between Kurla and Chinchpokli, instead of nearly 9 miles between Ghatkoper and Chinchpokli; (2) with the large steel main brought down to Kurla, the 32" and 24" could be fed with practically no loss of head at Kurla, as compared with Vehar Lake, so that if anything did go wrong, on any section of the Tansa single line, more water by 2 or 3 millions of gallons daily, could be sent to Bombay through the two Vehar mains than if the large main were taken to Ghatkoper, and at all times the discharging capacity of the 32" main from Kurla, would be materially increased only 2·75 feet of head being required to pass 8 millions of gallons daily, through the steel main from Vehar to Kurla. The head per mile for discharging into Bhandarwada, would therefore be increased from 5 feet to 9 feet, and the discharge would be increased by ½.

These considerations are very important in view of saving outlay afterwards. Leaving out of consideration, for the present, the Pawai supply, we have a safe 9 millions per day from Vehar, and 4½ from Tulsi; total 13½ millions of gallons daily. But we are, with our insufficient supply, over-drawing Vehar to the extent of about 3 millions of gallons daily. The addition of 17 millions of gallons daily from Tansa will increase the safe supply from 13½ millions to 30½ millions, and the actual supply from 16½ to 30½ millions, or 14 millions of gallons daily. It is believed that 10 millions additional, or a total of say 26 millions of gallons daily, will be required to keep the City on full constant supply during next hot weather. And as the normal annual increased demand has been at the rate ¾ of a million gallons per day, we shall, at the end of 6 years, have only just sufficient water to meet the demand in the hot season. The Vehar mains have however now a discharging capacity of, at high pressure supply in Bombay, 1 million of gallons, and at low pressure supply in Bombay, 3 millions of gallons, greater than the safe yielding capacity of Vehar; and this will then be again reported to, to meet the increased demand in the hot weather leaving it to the Tansa duct to replenish Vehar during the monsoon months when the demand would be reduced. By means of the proposed steel main to Kurla, this discharge could be continued at high pressure up to three millions of gallons per day extra from Vehar. By this means 4 or 5 hot seasons may be tided over, but as the demand gradually increases, the Tansa main will have less and less surplus water to send into Vehar Lake, and an additional supply will be required. This to the extent of 4½ millions of gallons daily may be obtained from the Pawai works, and to bring this extra quantity into Bombay, it will only be necessary to lay about six miles of the Tansa 2nd main from Kurla into Bombay, instead of 9 if the steel main is now ended at Ghatkoper. It may be thought that the increased demand here foreshadowed, is exaggerated, but if it be, it stands alone in water works experience, and I do not think we should be justified in proceeding on any other assumption, and if by a very moderate expenditure, we not only secure substantial present advantage, but obviate the expenditure of 5 lakhs of rupees, which would otherwise be required within a few years. I think we should adopt the larger scheme recommended.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved, and Dr. Cavasjee Hormusjee seconded, "that the consideration of the letter forwarding above report be postponed until after the Tansa water has been introduced into the city; but that in the meantime the Commissioner be asked to report to the Committee any specially urgent cases that are embraced within the general scheme."

Colonel Merewether then moved as an amendment, and the hon. Mr Fazulbhoy seconded, "that the letter forwarding above report be forwarded to the Corporation with the intimation that the Standing Committee does not at present recommend the whole of the scheme but that it has asked the Acting Commissioner to report on any specially urgent works that may be embraced within the general scheme."

On a vote being taken the proposition was carried.

There was no other business of importance.

RAWALPINDI, writes a contemporary, is the Vienna of Northern India, being the birth place of most of the warlike "shaves" that circulate from time to time. Thus the fact that Rai Bahadur Lorinda Mul, the well-known Commissariat contractor of Peshawar, who had been summoned by the Commissariat Department to Rawalpindi, has resulted in a rumour that he has orders to purchase any number of camels, &c., as the first army corps is to be mobilised in the very near future.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my last letter, I may say that the proposal of setting two papers in English is, in my opinion, rather calculated to encourage cramming than not. If raw students do at all succeed in entering the University, it is chiefly because of the manner of setting the English paper at the Matriculation. In the English paper as it is set, the examiner is pampered in his judgment by the marks which he is obliged to assign for each question. It thus happens that a certain number of marks have to be assigned for questions in grammar and since the number of marks assigned for this section is very large, many students, even though incapable of writing tolerable English, succeed in passing the examination if they have only crammed their grammer well. And thus it happens that the English paper, even as it is set now, encourages cramming by assigning too many marks for mere memory work, and by limiting the discretion of the examiner by the marks assigned. We must not again forget that the nature of many of the questions in the English paper is childish in the extreme, and is not at all calculated to test the abilities of the students appearing for the University Entrance Examination. It seems almost customary to ask the singulars and plurals of nouns, and the forms of the past tense and the past passive participle of verbs, questions which, in any well conducted school, boys of the III. and II. standards may be expected to answer. If such questions in grammar are to be embodied in a separate paper, the students will naturally neglect a careful study of English literature, and fall to cramming books on grammar. Even at present the minds of the students are so far perverted by the nature of the questions set at the Matriculation, that the majority of the students can hardly think of going through a single book of English literature during the whole year, whereas they are always clamouring for books and notes on English grammar. Booksellers know very well that books of grammar have a greater sale than books of healthy English literature. That "Shepherd's Manual" has a greater sale than other books of English grammar, because more than any other book on that subject it gives in a form already prepared much of what is asked at the examination. Even in our colleges Mr. Deshpande's edition of Goldsmith's plays has a greater sale than Mr. Littledale's, because, unlike Mr. Littledale, th annotator of that volume pre-supposes no knowledge and no sense on the part of the readers. We have before us a practical proof of the manner in which the study of a particular subject improves, only if the examiners choose to draw an intelligent paper. The study of history has marvellously improved within the last three or four years, because of the salutary change effected in the nature of the questions set at the matriculation examination.

Again, a compulsory piece for pharaphrase is proposed as one of the chief tests of a student's progress in English. And here we must remark that some of the very men, who are strongly in favour of the new proposals have no faith in the utility of paraphrasing as a test of merit in English composition. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang remarks that from the manner in which a native student paraphrases a given passage, one cannot judge how far he understands it unless and until the student translates the same passage into his own vernacular. Mr. Telang quotes an eminent authority like Lord Macaulay in favour of his own opinion that the best exercise for a student, who wishes to acquire a command over the English language, is to practise himself in translating a passage from another language into English. From these data Mr. Telang comes to a strange conclusion. He says that for these very reasons, it is advisable to have two papers in English, out of which translation into English should be altogether dropped, and a piece for paraphrase introduced as a necessary question. And further, that a compulsory paper should be set in the vernacular languages. I must frankly confess that I am unable to follow Mr. Telang's chain of arguments. If paraphrasing is no test, why introduce it at all as a compulsory section in the English paper? If translation into English is a necessary test of a student's command over the English language, why remove it from the English paper altogether? If translation from the vernacular into English is a necessary test, as Mr. Telang thinks it to be, and paraphrasing is not, why not leave the English paper as it is? But then the reason of all this seems to be that some examiners in English complain that they are not able to estimate properly the merits of the translation from the vernacular into English. Now, may I question, sir, what sort of examiners they should be, who, when a model translation is already supplied to them by the respective examiners in the different vernaculars, cannot judge how far the translation of the student corresponds with the true meaning of the original text, and how far the student is able to give expression in good English to the thought which is well expressed in his vernacular? But instead of administering blame to those that deserve it, the translation into English is to be removed to the vernacular paper. Is not such a translation an important part of the English studies of a student? And that, according to the new scheme, is to be transferred to the vernacular paper. And who are to be the examiners in that paper? Natives of course! Natives to test the abilities of students in English! Strange, indeed, must it sound to those who maintain that Europeans alone ought to be appointed examiners in English! But in their anxiety to reduce the number of those flocking to the University, perhaps, they have lost sight of this consideration altogether.—Yours, &c.,

MOTIRAM S. MEHTA.

Bombay Gujerati High School, 1st Oct.

[This correspondence may cease for the present.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE TAXATION DISPUTE BETWEEN MUNICIPALITY AND UNIVERSITY.

IT will be remembered that some time back a notice was served upon the University authorities by the Municipal Commissioner informing them of his intention to levy Municipal rates on the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, the University Library, and the Rajabai Tower. The University authorities then filed a suit in the Small Causes Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, praying for an exemption from Municipal taxes. The Municipal Commissioner urged that the buildings were not charitable properties inasmuch as the University derived an income from them and, therefore, worked for gain. Mr. Hart was of opinion that the buildings, which were for educational and charitable purposes should be exempted from taxation. Mr. Hart, however, at the request of the Commissioner stated a case for the opinion of the High Court. The case was debated last month before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Farran, who confirmed the decision of Mr. Hart, holding the University buildings, were occupied for charitable purposes and they, therefore, came under the statute exempting them from taxation. Mr Kanga, solicitor, yesterday appeared before Mr. Hart, and applied for the costs of the suit, and also for the cost of the reference to the High Court. He submitted that the cost of the reference should be the cost of the case. He cited some authority in support of his application and contended that the High Court made no order for the cost of the reference as no such question was raised before their Lordships, who heard the case.

Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, who appeared for the Municipal Commissioner, contended that no costs should be allowed to the other party. Mr. Kanga said that this was not a reference under the Small Cause Court Act, but that it was a reference under Act XII of 1888, which was the Amending Act.

Mr. Hart decided that Rs. 85 should be allowed to the University as professional costs of the hearing of the suit in the Small Causes Court, and as to the cost of the reference of the suit the Judge ruled that the cost of the reference should be taxed between party and party.

MR. G. HALLIWELL says that he has never yet met with a man who was not a Northumbrian or Tynesider who could speak Tyneside like a native. "There is a tone, an accent, a twist of the face, a pressing up of the chin, which is unacquirable." It is also difficult to write this dialect. Take, for example, the second personal pronoun. A pitman of the old school never uses the pronoun you. The second personal pronoun is used in two ways. It is used as thou when it begins or ends a sentence, or when an emphasis is placed on it, and is used as a short the; pronounced exactly as the definite article is pronounced. For example: "Thou fond begger, what diss the mean?" or "Aw's as gud a man as thou," or "Where's the gaun te?" We have many good examples of the Tyneside dialect in the old Tyneside songs such as:—

As skipper Carr an Markee Dunn
Were gaunen doon through Sandgate.

If Prince Bonaparte, adds Mr. Halliwell, can master these songs and sing them like a native he is a philological genius.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard.

RE HOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, to which there was no objection, and which his lordship granted.

RE ABDULLA HAJEE AHMED.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Official Assignee, asked for the sanction of a compromise entered into by the Official Assignee with some of the creditors, remarking that the application was supported by Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, a principal creditor, the debt due to whom amounted to a lakh and a half of rupees.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, supported the application, and submitted that the compromise proposed was the best in the interests of the creditors of the Bombay firm.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of a Cochin creditor, Hajee Sulleman Hajee Allarakhia, opposed the application on the ground that his client heard of the proposed compromise only a fortnight ago, and he applied for a postponement with the object of making personal enquiries into the matter, but the presiding judge granted only a week's time, which was not sufficient for the purpose. The learned counsel submitted there was no provision of the Act which empowered the court to allow an insolvency to be compromised when all the creditors had not been settled with. Notices of the proposed compromise had not been served on all the creditors as they ought to have been, and there must be several creditors who were not aware of the proposal.

His lordship, after some further discussion, postponed the matter for a day.

RE MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BELLIHOMJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Starling, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had assigned over his books of account to one Framroz Dhunjeebhoy Shroff only two days before the filing of the schedule. His lordship refused the application.

RE NANDOO DEWJEE.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Russell opposed the application; and, after some discussion, his lordship granted only one day's extension.

RE PURSHOTUM JAIRAM AND OTHERS.

The insolvents, who appeared in person, asked for an interim order. Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents had not filed all their books of account. His lordship refused the application.

RE WILLIAM STARK AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the 2nd August last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvents should not be allowed to withdraw their petition. No cause was shown, and his lordship made the rule absolute.

RE THACKERSEY HARIDAS.

Mr. Sanjana, for the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing for a week in order to enable the insolvent to swear to the affidavit which he had prepared in answer to the affidavit of the opposing creditor. Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, said he had no objection to a postponement if it was granted without a protection order. The matter was accordingly postponed for a week without a protection order.

RE MADHAVJEE CHOTABAI PATEL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell moved that the abovenamed persons who were carrying on business as a firm be adjudicated insolvents. The application, however, was opposed; and his lordship refused it.

RE MAHOMED HAJEE MEETHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Sanjana, on behalf of certain creditors, moved for a postponement of the hearing as the insolvents' books had not been completely examined. There was no objection, and the hearing was postponed until after the vacation.

RE NAGHINDAS HEERABHOY.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not hand over to the Official Assignee certain account books and documents. The application was granted, the rule being made returnable on the 18th prox.

RE NARSON JEWUN.

On the application of Mr. Mir Surfaraz Ali, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE ABDUL ALI GOOLAM HUSSEIN.

Mr. Mody, on behalf of a creditor, applied that the insolvent's petition be dismissed on the ground of want of prosecution for the last six months. The application was granted.

RE NARRONDAS MADHAVJEE JAMNAGARWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule granted on the 2nd ult. for the withdrawal of the petition, on the ground that his client had settled with all his creditors. The application was granted.

RE CURMALLI JOOSUB.

Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali asked for an interim order, as the case was in the opposed list. An interim order was granted for three months.

RE FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY GANGJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, a similar order was made in this case.

RE HAJEE NOWSHA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His lordship, after going through the affidavits, remarked that the debts amounted to Rs. 35,000, and as he was not satisfied with certain of the explanations given by the insolvent, the application was refused.

RE R. DAVIDSON.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, an engine-driver at Igatpuri, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE SHAIK SEVAR AHMED GOGARA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, remarking that the opposing creditor, Moosa Essak, was lately his client's partner, and that the opposition was simply a fight between the partners. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Lukhamjee Ghella; Nana Narayen Kothare; Cassinath Sadashiv Hatker; Kaikobad Dhunjeebhoy Engineer; Hassan Mahomed Shaik Surti and another; Henry James Boileau; Madhavrao Jagonnath Rele; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Ghadiali; Gopinath Narayen Artcand and another; George Charles Coleman; Jasvant Moroba Naik; and Ramchandra Mahadhav Hardeker.

GUJARAT PARSEE MUTUAL DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the intending subscribers was held on Sunday evening at the Surat Nanpura Dharamshala of the late Sheth Cowasji Tamna, for the purpose of inaugurating the abovenamed fund, and appointing a managing committee to frame rules and regulations and doing the entire business relating to the fund in conjunction with a working committee appointed from its own body. The meeting was attended by nearly two hundred Parsee gentlemen, amongst whom were to be seen representatives from Broach, Naosari, Balsar, and the adjoining villages of Surat. The meeting was presided over by Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dossabhai, the popular City Magistrate of Surat.

It was proposed by Mr. Edalji Palianji Lalcaca, seconded by Mr. Dhanjishaw N. Contractor, and carried unanimously that Khan Bahadur Darashaw Dossabhai, City Magistrate, Surat, be requested to occupy the chair.

The President addressed the assembly at some length on the object of the meeting, and pointed out the necessity of the institution.

Dr. D. J. Edal Beheram then spoke at some length on the utility of the movement.

At the instance of the chairman, Mr. Manchershaw Pallanji Kekobad, as one of the four organisers of the fund scheme, read a brief report of the work done by him and his co-workers with the help and encouragement of representative gentlemen of the Parsi community of this city and the other three towns named above. This report, amongst other things, (1) expressed their indebtedness to a similar institution of their co-religionists that has been satisfactorily working in Bombay for the

...TING NOTES.

...the Hastings Festival resulted ...is a draw. On Friday the North ...nings of 301, and the South ...re the "follow on," with three ...The eighth and ninth wickets fell ... runs, and the innings seemed as ...artin hit so freely, and Sharpe ...that the last wicket added no ...the score. The innings closed ...mind. Dr. W. G. Grace and Mr. ... second innings of the South. Both ...illiant cricket, and a hundred runs ...ed before Dr. Grace was dismissed for a good ... This brought the champion's ...atch to 90; and, it is safe ... match during the present season ... Grace bat so finely. Mr. Steddart was not ...ed until he had scored 71. His innings was the ...and best of the match. He was batting for an ...and a half, his hitting on the off side being very ... Six wickets were down for 157, and there appear- ...ayers in Bullock of the North batting a second time; ...at this point the two famous Australians—Messrs. ...unison and Ferris—became associated, and so well ...they play that the score had reached 207 b fore ...Braddish failed a fine catch at cover-point by ...Bullock. The innings closed for 260. Mr. Ferris, ...who batted really splendidly, was not out, and had scored ...This is by far ... certainly one of the best he has ...played. Considering the perfect condition of the ...ground, Peel's six wickets for 101, and Attewell (four ...wickets for 59) came out with very good bowling ...analyses.

Three respectable bookmakers were fined ... for standing on a box. If the authorities de- ...sire to make an example of their attention to those pests of the ...course, pickpockets and thieves, it would be more to ...the point. As George Barrett could not go to the ...post, Parne, who had accompanied ...Sunol Eclipse from Kingsclere, did not ...start for the Juvenile Handicap at Ayr, the ...horse having been constructed overnight, an ...operation which is not calculated to make the race ...safer. It would be far better to have the ...weights made at the same time as the Nursery Handi- ...cap. Sunol Eclipse would not gallop a yard and the ...trainer perhaps hardly knows himself as yet, ...but I am inclined to think he is very likely right—to ...put it mildly. Could any one prove the wisdom of ...Mr. Gibson up on Lunar Eclipse at 10st. 10lb. ...they have been far wiser to have allowed Lord ...Marcus at 10st. 5lb.? Lunar Eclipse ran ...well, but was considerably hampered and inter- ...fered with during the straight. It is said Zigzag ...has been the subject of a big starting price job. Sure ...enough the race which he won he got off with a ...walk over.

Mr. ... retained as captain president of the London ...Scottish Football Club. This popular Scotch ...gentleman has a genuine love of the game, which he ...has followed at intervals for over 20 years. In the ...first international match played between Scotland ...and England, which took place at the Oval in 1873, ...Mr. ... was one of Scotland's best forwards. ...Last season, the noble footballer might ...have been seen playing for all he was worth, and ...setting a brave example to the Polytechnic boys, in ...whom he has a strong interest. Lord Kinnaird is also ...president of the Football Association, and occasionally ...does duty as referee at important matches.

One of the most energetic of the vice-presidents of the London Caledonians is J. D. Cunnison, who, though he did not happen to be born a lord, is quite as good a man, and has done immense services for the club. I don't know that J. D. was ever a player, but his words of encouragement, delivered like thunderbolts, have many a time made the team play up in a marvellous manner. H. Scott-Macpherson, the energetic honorary secretary of the Caledonians, gives a glowing account of his club's prospects, which, it is hoped, may be fully realised. Certainly, their fixtures for the season are second to none in the metropolis, and those who live in the vicinity of Tufnell-park, will see some rare sport there this winter. Both the Universities will be played, and all the leading London clubs try there strength against the Scots. The only professional team to visit Tufnell-park this season will be the Royal Arsenal.

Oddfellow, who won the Leamington Handicap Plate, is now the property of Mr. Frank Luscombe, who has a delightful place not far from Gatwick racecourse. He bought the well-bred son of Barcaldine and Geheimniss last back-end, after the horse had been put under the hammer and failed to reach his reserve price. Mr. Luscombe, who proposes sending Oddfellow to the stud at the end of the present season, takes a fatherly interest in the new venture at Gatwick, and has been of great assistance to Mr. George Verrall by his energetic endeavours to bring the enterprise to a successful point.

At the annual meeting of the Rugby Union the new system of scoring was adopted, so that matches will now be decided by a majority of points to count as follows:—A try shall count two points, a penalty goal three, a goal from a try five (the try not to count), and all other goals four points. This is a step in the right direction, but I have not the slightest doubt that before we are many years older there will be a revision in the direction of greater equality between goals and tries.

Mr. Bob Topping, the hero of the big swim at Brighton on the 16th ultimo, is the guiding spirit of Valentine, Hardaway, and Topping. Mr. Topping was born in Manchester 46 years ago. He first became connected with the ring in 1866, when he clerked for W. Shee. Eight years later he joined his present firm, and he has never looked back since. Besides being an expert swimmer, he plays a good game of billiards.

Patrons of the Kingsclere stable are somewhat mercenary, and like to turn their goods into money. The Duke of Westminster sold Doncaster and Ormonde, Lord Alington and Sir Frederick Johnstone disposed of St. Blaise and Common, and Sir Robert Jardine and John Porter got rid of Sainfoin. Now, Mr. John Corlett, will you sell Ich Dien?

Northover's victory at Ayr, on September 16, was very popular, as his owner lost one or two horses by the recent fire at Steel's place; while, to show how bad luck runs in grooves, Whitelegs, for whom he gave 500 guineas, kicked himself to death in his box at Leeds, while in transit from Newmarket to Scotland.

Bookmakers who own horses take some little trouble in placing them. For instance, Progression, who won the Nursery Handicap at Ayr, on September 16, only arrived on the scene of battle in the morning, and was actually sent all the way from Heddington. Messrs. Meadows must be very fond of travelling.

Some of the form being witnessed at racing just now is simply puzzling. "Horses win now who never won before, and those who won before now win no more." Are the horses, or the trainers, or the jockeys, or the owners to blame? You simply "pays your money and takes your choice."

FitzSimon will represent Sherwood's stable at Leicester, and the field is also likely to include Amphion, Reverend, Le Nord, Victorious, Rusticus, Unicorn, Gold Ring, and one or two from Bedford Cottage.

The Prince of Wales sets owners a good example by his promptitude in christening his yearlings. Mr. Harding Cox's invention of Penny Plain for a colt by Discount out of St. Valentine annexes the Abernethy.

Colonel North's luck at coursing received a blow when Nawton and Neston went down before Bolton Fell. Needham alone is now left in to represent the kennel in the Produce Stakes at Haydock Park.

This is how racing officials are rewarded in the Land of the Golden Fleece! The committee of the V. R. C. have granted their Admiral Rous—Mr. Barnard—a retiring pension of £500 per annum.

That champion hunter Mongrel now belongs to Mr. R. Monorieffe and the Hon. R. A. Ward, a younger brother of the Earl of Dudley.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Kepha, 474 tons, Captain S Teryesen will sail to-day for Port Natal, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Taif, 873 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 40 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,148 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, Mr Carrol and Rev Mayfew, as cabin and four deck passengers

THE B I S N Co s s Argus, 1,822 tons, Captain John Curry, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle, with a few packages of wine and tallow, 401 horses and the following passengers:—Mr T Tulloch, Mr T Warren, Mr A Currie, Mr R McKay, Mr Harry McCole, Mr A Tullock, Mr George Sone, Mr W Seambey, Mr G Morgan, Mr Elias Mr Magno, Mr Rahim Bux, Mr Cassum Owen, Mr Dupennie, Mr Mir Shah, Mr Abdool Rahman, Mahomed Ali, Sheik Mahomed. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Gordon	1313	Morrison	B	F Muir & Co
„ King Arthur	1017	Fairweather.	C	B & P S N Co
„ L. Tower	2771	Stewart	D	W & A Graham &Co
Barque Baghdad	391	Whitehead	F	B I S N Co
Barque G Calzih	510	Lamont	G	.....
S.S. Wildcroft	1916	Murray	K	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Neera	..	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
„ Rheinfels	1773	Weber	N	Glade & Co
„ Ls Soyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimos Co
„ Hampstead	1448	Jones	P	T Morrison
„ Taif	878	Hannah	Q	Hajee C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema ... Nacoda ... Shepherd & Co.
„ Krishna ... Do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8 m. 47s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 11·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peshawur	2133	Wheler	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abroy	2	W & A Graham &Co
„ Bornidia	1499	Sussoni	4	F Bozzoni
„ Fazilka	2327	Simpson	8	B I S N Co
„ Wistow Hall	2139	Kelly	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius, Sept 19.
	Argus (s)	Curry	New Castle, Sept 12.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Sept 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	H. M. Troopship Euphrates	Bromley	England.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.

The barque Kepha, Captain Teryesen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Port Natal.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Deccan, for Mauritius.
„ Taif, for Delagoa Bay, &c.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
2 Clutch Merchant sp. Nacoda Muscat, Sept 6.
Alcester sp. Haws Cardiff, May 14.
3 Chanda s. Coop Moulmein, Sept 27.
Chindwara s. Withers Bombay.
Virawa s. Houstown Melbourne, Aug 30.
Linda s. Lowe Singapur, Sept 25.
Chu ra s. Brown Bombay, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2.—Steamer Pentakota.
Oct. 3.—Steamers Gulf of Genoa, Nadir and Restitution.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—30 cases whisky, Ewart Latham and Co; 30 cases whisky, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons; 25 cases whisky, The Bombay Co; 200 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases whisky, Lyon and Co.
Persia s—30 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—50 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 53 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Lycia s—25 casks solammoniac, H Goculdas.
Hispania s—5 cases plate glass, H M Abdoolally; 38 barrels lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co; 6 cases iron safes, J Sooskoran; 6 cases butter, D Cowasjee; 500 boxes soap, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 500 boxes bar soap, E Russooljee.

FROM LONDON.
Ebro s—18 cases sherry wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Huzara s—50 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.
Peshawar s—2 cases books, DP Taraporewala Sons and Co.
Chatfield s—3 cases notepaper, W Nutter and Co.

FROM HULL.
Doura s—12 casks solammoniac, E Allibhoy; 100 cases matches, A Keekabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Eden Hall s—11 cases brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee; 35 cases brandy, D Dajeeboy; 35 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 15 cases brandy, S Cowasjee; 23 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.
Rohilla s—30 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Laseyne s—7 cases saffrons, Volcart Bros; 4 cases saffrons, H A Hormarjee; 1 case watches, G A Charpie and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—5 cases acid, C Ramjee.
Douro s—38 bales colour paper and 37 bales straw boards, Framjee A Davur and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.
Hispania s—9 packages clocks, E Heptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—3 cases soap, A K Esmail.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

Wistow Hall s—600 cwts groundnuts cake, Glade and Co.
Hispania s—12 bales wool, L Chutoo; 21 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, Doongersee Nagje; 37 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 27 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co; 39 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Inchborra s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 391 cwts hemp, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 21 bales wool, Roopchund Rugoona th; 254 bales cotton, G Dwarkadas.

FOR LONDON.
Clan Gordon s—2 bales goat-skins, W & A Graham and Co; 12 cwts wet dates, A Curumchund; 21 bales skins, W & A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins, Canjee Aloo; 6 cwts peacock feathers, E Purdina; 71 bales skins and hides, E Gangji and Co.
Malwa s—6 cwts fishmaws and 1¼ cwt peacock feathers, C Tarmah omed; 4 cwts fishmaws, 15 cwts ramputree and 728 cwts nutmegs, M Lalljee; 4 cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Mianee; 10 cwts ivory, E Passiani; 34 bales skins and hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 2 bales skins, R Dhunjee; 10 bales goat skins, Volkart Brothers; 10 bales skins, W A Graham and Co; 160 cwts gum, S Runchordas.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Minna Craig s—3,498 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts mowraseeds, 1,103 cwts rapeseed, 7,339 cwts castorseed, 7,000 cwts jowari and 64,220 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,300 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, F L Batliboy; 1,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 687 cwts bhoysing seed, Hajee Sucoor Hajee Cassum.

FOR DUNKIRK.
St Fillians s—2,000 cwts. poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,092 cwts linseed, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co.

FOR HAVRE
Clan Gordon s—6 cwts horns, Prier de Sone and Co.
La Soyne s—1,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.
Wistow Hall s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Cullianjee; 90 bags wheat flour, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bormida s—350 cwts raisins, C Ebram; 162½ cwts raisins, R Peerbhoy and Co; 219 cwts raisins, 105 cwts linseed, and 42 cwts fennel seed, Quan Lun Eaoo; 25 cwts sulphate of copper, Jairam Tezpall; 105 cwts raisins, F Meherally Chinai.
Peshawar s—44 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 40 chests opium N J Abraham; and Co; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium; Tata and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham.
Thibet s—50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 59 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 137 packages kismiss, jardaloo, &c., M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Peshawur s—25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium N J Abraham; 43 chests opium, E J Abraham; 17 chest opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.
Thibet s—25 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 25 bales twist, Thackersee Mooljee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Thibet s—268 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Fazilka s—424 bales cotton, R Luchimondas.

Two proposals have recently been made to the French Government for guarding the harbours of Toulon and Cherbourg by submarine mines. In one an image of the harbour is formed in an inclined mirror placed on the roof of the firing-hut and reflected down through an aperture so as to fall on a polished table in the middle of the hut. The image in the table is marked with coloured spots indicating the positions of the submerged mines, and when the image of a hostile vessel entering the harbour is seen to concide with one of these marks, the electric current is started, and the mine in question is fired. The other plan consists in placing two telescopes, one on each side of the harbour, and following the vessel with these. Electric circuits to the mine are so arranged and connected to contacts on the frames of the telescope that whenever the ship comes close to a mine, the telescopes fire it automatically. A telephone line between the two operators working the telescopes enables them to correspond.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.
Westropp, Lt, 5th Bo, L I, on duty, from Poona.
Pearse, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.
OCTOBER 6.
Bethel, Capt, Ms, R A, on duty, from Karachi.
OCTOBER 7.
Knox, Lt-Col, on promotion, from Umballa.
DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.
Cameron, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
OCTOBER 7.
Lindesay, Capt, Bo, 1st N Lanc, off leave, to Kamptee.
Russell, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Young, Lt, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 8th October, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head quarters.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 7th instant:—Gunner R G Summerfield.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 8th October, 1891.

1. Glengarry caps and Badges for the Adult Companies are ready for issue and can be obtained on application at Headquarters between 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. No caps will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 10th instant and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m. until further orders.
3. The Local meeting, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, will take place on the Bandora Range on the 12th. 13th, 14th 16th, and 17th instant. Members wishing to compete are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters to-day, the 8th instant.
4. The matches are arranged so that members competing may get back to Bombay by 10 a.m.
5. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.
6. Competitors to wear white or khaki uniform.
7. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. R. H. Atlass, "G" Co., from 1st October 1891 to 30th April 1892.
8. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Co.:—No. 3092 Vol. W. J. Otto.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for recruits at the Riding School to-day, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill for recruits in rear of the Town Hall to-day, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Rev A C Pearson, Chaplain of Landour, privilege leave for 3 months, from 26th Sept 1891, or subsequent date.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—

Mr G D Billings, Uncov, Dist Supdt of Police, within period of leave.

Mr C E Wild, Asst Magte, from Badaun, to Etah.

Mr W B Gordon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for 6 months, in extension of the furlough granted him in Notification No. 583E I, dated 20th Feb 1890.

Mr C Perrin, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Offg Personal Asst to Chief Engr, and Under-Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, P W D, Irrigation Branch, is, on relief by Mr W J Wilson, Ex Engr, temporarily attached to the office of the Chief Engr on special duty.

Mr G P Vonder-Horst, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Anupshahr Div, Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr Richardson, Ex Engr, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.

Depy Asst Commy J T C Edwardes, Meerut district, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Vetery-Surg L J Blenkinsopp is appointed Vetery-Surg to the Punjab Govt and Professor in the Lahore Vetery School, vice Vetery-Surg H T Pease.

The Rev A H Finn, Chap of Daghshai, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

The Rev T F Dale, MA, Chap of the Murree Gallies, is retransferred to the Chaplaincy of Lahore.

The Rev W B Haudford, MA, Offig Chap of Lahore, is transferred to Nowshera.

Mr A Bridges, Asst Commr, Bannu, has obtained special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for 6 months.

Lieut-Col R Bartholomew, Depy Commr, Jhelum, has obtained furlough in India on medical certificate for 3 months.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
For Consent Decree.
2-90—Little S F and N—Munchabai or Munchavahoo widow vs Ambaidas Bhugwandas and others—Chitnis M and M.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
53-90—Little S F and N—C A Boyts and another vs Ramdass Kossowjee and others—Chitnis M and M.
409-90—In person—Mir Yacoobally Mir Mahabially vs Sha Mohundas Vulubdass—In person.
30-91—Tyebjee and D—Sadashiv Ramchunder Vaidya vs Ludha Ragowjee Munsooklall, D and J.
231-90—Roughton and B—Mahomedally Jafferjee vs Haskel Babajee—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
603-29—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Labai—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.
To vary Commissioner's Report.
139-90—Payne, G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jafforbhoy Ludhabhoy Chuttoo—Thakurdas, D and C.
In the matter of the Trustee's and mortgagee Act 28 of 1866 and in the matter of the Indenture of settlement, dated 25th April 1874, and made between Bai Heerabai and others and Jamsetjee Hormusjee Porter and another.
M N Sakalatwalla—Jamsetjee Hormusjee Porter and another—Petitioner.
Postponed Long Causes.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E and H.
876-89—Roughton and B—Koolsumbibee vs Ahmed Mahomed and another—C B and Co and M E and H.
112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshi Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—In person—Chalk, W and S.
56-91—Munsookhlall, D and J—Luckmivahoo vs Runchordass Harridass and others—Ardaseer, H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)
For Consent Decree.
192-91—Little S F and N—Kashigheer Heeraghur vs Kishorgur Bhownes Vargar—Wadia and G.
193-91—Little S F and N—Keshigur Heeragur vs Kishorgur Bhownes Vargar—Wadia and G.
203-91—Wadia and G—Keshorgur Bhownes Vargar vs Kashigur Heeragur—Little S F and N.
32-91—Little S F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Dossa Keerpal and others—Roughton and B.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
131-91—Balkrishna, V N K—Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff vs Keshavrao Madhavrao and another—Chalk, W and S.
476-88—Conroy and B—Goverdhandas Walljee vs Vithuldas Ramdass and another—Tyabjee and D.
93-91—Craigie L and O—W D Ryrie and others vs Bai Heerabai—Chalk W and S
724-90—Tyebjee and D—Estherbai vs David Ebrahim Awankur and others Conroy and B. Part heard.
19-91—Takurdas, D and C—Goolamhoosen Moosajee vs Nurumdas Assanund—Ardaseer, H and D
474-88—Conroy and B—Kasaumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another—Tyabjee and D, and Pestonji and R.
453-90—In person—A pauper—Bhugwan Gunesh vs Dhunibai and others—Balkrishna, V and K.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 3rd October, 1891:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,39,201	3,11,699	9,209	4,93,109
Corresponding week last year open 1,446 miles.	..	....	....	4,80,452
Increase				Rs. 12,697
Decrease				„ ....

THE prison farm at Prinstown, Dartmoor—some 2,000 acres which prior to 1850 were waste land—is declared by a Report in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society to be a noteable example of what skill and capital can accomplish. The land is divided into square fields of from 15 to 20 acres by high stone walls built of granite boulders raised in the prison quarries, or from the land, as the work of reclamation proceeds. Broad and excellent roads have been made, intersecting the farm where needed, and are being extended as required. Swedes are followed by barley with which are sown the seeds for permanent grass. No cleaner or purer pastures are to be found anywhere than those laid down on this farm within the last few years. All kinds of vegetables are grown. A dairy herd and a flock of sheep are kept, and all the calves reared. Much of the produce is sold to and consumed in the prison establishment; the rest is sold off either to residents in the districts or to Plymouth. Annual auctions of surplus live stock are held, at which 1,400l or 1,500l worth are often sold. Private sales of ponies, sheep, and pigs are also made. The whole of the work is done by the convicts without the aid of horses, except for carting.

NOTICES.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.
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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
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DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."
PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' in half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.',
IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*
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AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
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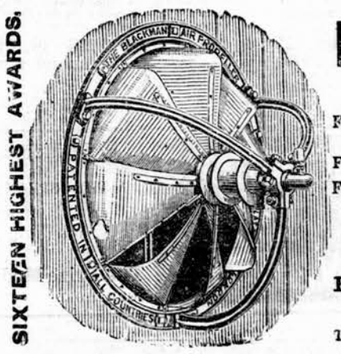

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